THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD, MARCH, 1866. "Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable."—WEBSTER. TERMS: $2.00—$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 35. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1900. NO. 42.

The Electric Light Question.

Editor Press:—

SIR:—The following small towns own their electric light plants, light their streets and sell light to individuals with the results as stated: Swanton, Vt., population when the report was made, about 3,231. Street arc lights, 2,000 candle power, cost the tax-payers $10 per year each. Chehalis, Washington, population, 2,000. Street arcs cost tax-payers $8 per year each. Indianola, Ia., population, 2836. Same cost, net, $7.00 per year. Wellston, Ohio, population, 4,377, Cost per arc, for street lights, after profit from incandescents is deducted, $7.00 each. Grand Ledge, Mich., population, 2,218. Cost per arc, $6.50. Albany, Mo., population, 1500, reports that commercial lights pay all expenses of street lights. Batavia, Ill., population, 3,543, says 120 street arcs, all night, cost nothing. All expenses paid by commercial light. Crete, Nebraska, population, 2,310, is lighted by 50 street arcs, and reports that commercial lights more than pay all expenses. Council Grove, Kansas, population, 2415, says commercial lamps pay all expenses, operation and interest. Middletown, Pa., population, 5,800, says, 500 incandescent pay all expenses. Oxford, Ohio, population, 1,922, reports that 1300 incandescent pay for the street lamps. St. Peter's Minn., population, 4,251. Street lights cost nothing. 1000 incandescent pay all expenses. Farmville, Va., population, 2,404, owns an electric light plant which sells enough light to citizens to furnish 25 street arcs free and put $340 in the city treasury. Luverne, Minn., population, 1890, provides 12 street arcs free, and put $520 in the treasury. Falls City, Neb., population, 2,102, lights the streets and puts $650 in the treasury. Rockport, Mo., population, 1100, lights streets free and puts $900 in the treasury.

The difference in results is partly due to difference in cost of coal, but is chiefly due to the widely varying rate at which incandescents are sold. I am still of the opinion that a 50 arc plant can be installed for $5000. I am by no means certain, however, but that it might prove more economical and better in the long run to put in a little larger and better plant to start with. It is not necessary though, nor even desirable, to put in a plant much larger than our needs are likely to demand in the near future, as an electric light plant gives better service and runs more economically when run at its full capacity. It is not necessary either to keep on hand a large amount of duplicate machinery. A few duplicates of parts most likely to get broken is all that is needed and should not call for any large outlay on that account.

E. O. BARDWELL.

Emporium, Pa., Dec. 12, 1900.

Adjusting the Loss.

During the past few days insurance adjusters have been busily engaged taking an inventory of Jasper Harris' stock of clothing, recently damaged by fire and water—more water than fire.

Death's Doings.

MRS. A. P. JONES.

WINDSOR, November 24.—The death of Mrs. A. P. Jones which occurred on Saturday afternoon, after a lingering illness, will be learned with sincere regret by a wide circle of friends throughout the province. Anna Louisa Hill Jones was the daughter of William Hill, esquire, of Kemton, Somersetshire, England, cousin of Sir Rowland Hill, the famous originator of "the penny postage," and grand-niece of Major John March, an officer of George IV's Royal Guard. Mrs. Jones came to Canada shortly after her marriage and resided in Windsor for many years. She was a most estimable lady, beloved by all who enjoyed the privilege of her acquaintance, and her death is an irreparable loss to her family and friends.—Halifax, (N. S.,) Herald, Nov. 27th, 1900. Deceased was mother of Mr. Geo. P. Jones, of Emporium.

A TURKEY FOR EVERY WIDOW.

The Press Will Send a Turkey to Every Widow in Emporium This Year.

The PRESS is delighted to inform the widowed ladies of Emporium that arrangements have been made to present each with a nice Turkey for their Christmas dinner, and the same plan as last year will be observed. All names must be presented at this office, by letter or personally, not later than Saturday, Dec. 22. We are enabled to make this kind offer through the generosity of a citizen of Emporium. Last year 60 widows were served in this manner. Send in your name at once, that all may be served. The demand for the popular American bird this year is very large and we wish to slight none. All names are kept private.

West Branch Fire Brick Company.

The West Branch Fire Brick Company was organized in this place last Friday afternoon. The following officers were elected: President, C. F. Barclay of Sinnamahoning; secretary, B. F. Geary of Lock Haven; treasurer, Josiah Howard of Emporium. Directors, C. F. Barclay of Sinnamahoning; J. O. Brookbank of Driftwood; Josiah Howard of Emporium; F. S. Sherman of Rolfe; A. N. Stevenson, and J. F. Foley of Renovo; B. F. Geary of Lock Haven. The capital stock has been fixed at $160,000, which amount has been largely subscribed and subscriptions for the balance are fast coming in. The plant will be erected at the mouth of Drury's Run, about one mile west of Renovo, and will have a capacity of from 20,000 to 40,000 brick per day, and will employ 200 men. An analysis of the clay made by the chemist of State College has shown the clay on these lands to be of a superior quality. A charter will be applied for as soon as the full amount of the capital stock has been subscribed.—Renovo Record.

It will be seen from the above that several Cameron county capitalists are interested in the development of the fire brick industry of Clinton county. While we hope the gentlemen will realize their fondest expectations we also hope they may acquire a knowledge of the business sufficient to warrant their developing the clay deposits of this county. It is an undisputed fact that fire clay in abundance and of a superior quality exists in the hills of this county. From personal investigation we know that large veins of good fire clay, of the flint rock variety, can be found here. Let us hope that gentlemen of means will take up the matter.

Four From Driftwood.

Driftwood Gazette:

H. C. Olmsted, of Emporium had business in town on Thursday last.

Mrs. P. O'Connor and mother Mrs. W. W. Harmon, spent Saturday with friends in Emporium.

Ye editor was a visitor to Philadelphia a couple of days last week and enjoyed a sumptuous Thanksgiving dinner at the home of Miss Julia Rothrock. We found our former citizens all enjoying good health and prosperity.

A meeting of the citizens will be held at the Commercial hotel Saturday evening for the purpose of organizing a hose company. Sup't Gleason informs us that a company will also be organized at the tannery. The two companies should meet after their organization and elect a chief. The company from which the chief is chosen to have the second assistant and the other company the first assistant.

Clearwater Will Contest.

DuBois, Pa., Dec. 10.—J. K. P. Hall, Reprecentative of the Twenty-eighth Congressional district, was served today at his home in Ridgway with papers notifying him of the purpose of his late opponent, Col. A. A. Clearwater, to contest his re-election to Congress. The contest is based on alleged election frauds in Elk county, which is Hall's home. The papers were prepared by W. C. Arnold, of of this place, who was defeated by Hall two years ago.

An Immense Success.

Slayton's Jubilee Singers at the Court House last evening was a great success, every seat in the large room being occupied. The entertainment was pleasing and elicited great applause. Rev. O. S. Metzler who has charge of the Course this year, is presenting only first-class entertainments.

Will Reside at Bethlehem.

Mrs. Mahlon G. Pott and son Henry, of Emporium, Pa., who have been visiting here, will leave the latter part of this week for Bethlehem, where they will join Mahlon Pott, formerly master mechanic at the Emporium furnaces, Andrew Brady manager, having recently secured a lucrative position there. The household goods were shipped to Bethlehem today.—Lebanon News.

Chapter Installation and Banquet.

Last Tuesday afternoon and evening, Emporium Chapter, No. 227, H. R. A. C., held an important session in their rooms at this place. The entire afternoon and evening was consumed with the degree work and installation. District Deputy High Priest, Joseph J. Lingle, installed the officers elect, after which a Banquet, prepared by the ladies of Presbyterirn church, was enjoyed. About forty partook of the many good things and report a large time.

The Free Reading Room a Suggestion.

At this season of the year when we are purchasing books, and offering our lists of periodicals, ought not those of us who can afford to do so to do something for the Reading Room by presenting it with a year's subscription to some good paper or magazine? The following are the periodicals that are coming to the Reading Room at present: The Philadelphia Public Ledger, Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin, The Illustrated London News, Puck and Judge.

The writer of this has ordered the Review of Reviews for the Reading Room for the year 1901.

ALETHOS.

Busy Sinnamahoning.

This busy burg is taking on a lively air and presents an appearance that takes us back to years of long ago. Ye editor passed a couple of hours there last Tuesday and noted the many improvements now being made in this important railroad centre. The construction crew on Goodyears railroad is busy laying the iron and expect to commence running trains to Sinnamahoning within a month. A large force of men are at work. Messrs. Barclay Bro.'s who also operate a railroad from Jerry Run to Sinnamahoning, have built a short spur line and formed connection with the Goodyear road, intending to car all lumber or logs in the future from their lands on the Forks. Messrs. Goodyear have, we are informed, about 100,000,000 feet of hemlock on the First Fork and its tributaries. The coming year will be a lively one on the Fork and at Sinnamahoning.

Not having time to look up Pap Blodget, we found Vine Hanscom, Ike Barber and O. L Bailey busy engaged over friend Barber's big Michigan fish stories. Everybody in Sinnamahoning looks to the mighty hunter for one that will down Lon Bailey's latest.

Letter to Geo. J. LaBar.

Emporium, Pa.

Dear Sir: There are two sorts of furniture. You know both; for you sell 'em both. One sort looks better than it is, and the other is better than it looks. There isn't any other sort.

The same, two sorts of paint, no more; and we make 'em both—we make tons of stuff that isn't worth its freight. Belongs to the business—have to. Belongs to your business—you have to.

But this is aside. We put into cans, with our name on, the very best paint in the world: Devoe lead and zinc. It is twice as good as lead and oil; lasts twice as long. And we take the risk of it—there isn't any risk.

Yours truly,

12 F. W. DEVOE & CO.

That Port Allegany Football Game.

The football game played on the fair grounds last Thursday drew a large crowd and as the grounds were not in condition, it was a grand surprise that the home team won against the picked team from Emporium. Soldiers tried and true never shirked a battle nor called for help from outside parties. Port Allegany's team consisted of students of the high school, while Emporium stuffed their team from anywhere and everywhere. As a result Port Allegany won the game by a score of 16 to 0, and the fellows from Emporium were exceedingly sore in consequence. Their actions of retaliation at the Red Men's dance proclaimed them anything but gentlemen, and if they have no better stuff to offer in rebuttal they should keep the "stuff" at home.—Port Allegany Press.

We do not wish to seem captious nor to appear hypocritical, but we feel compelled to bestow upon the writer of the above article a slight "calling down." "Soldiers tried and true never shirked a battle or called for help from outside parties." Now that is all very pretty, but hardly truthful, for we were there ourself and participated in the entire "rallakaboo," if one of your citizens has not misinformed us, you imported players from Bradford and Smethport, for the occasion, also that the only high school student on your team was the quarter-back. We had but one out-of-town player, Billings of St. Marys, and if you will recollect he was the gentleman who challenged the "soldiers true" to a game with St. Marys, at Emporium the following Saturday, but you did not like that "stuff." "As the grounds were not in condition it was a grand surprise that the home team won." Comment on that is hardly necessary, for anyone knows that a light team, unacquainted with the ground is always at a disadvantage. The game as a whole was very unsatisfactory to Emporium, for Port's kids (?) introduced us to several things not found in the rule book. These pleasantries, such as taking choice of terms, stealing the ball, coaching from side lines, not having the required number of men on the line of scrimmage, four downs, etc., were comparatively nothing, with the blow that reached our "solar plexus," it consisted of the placing of two "subs," on the side lines, (or rather on the edge of the crowd, for side lines, there were none) in such a position that they could down anything that got beyond reach of the backs. By use of this trump they twice prevented our half-back from making touch-downs. Lemon's attentions was called to this unlawful act, but as in his interpretations of the rules his vision was rather hazy.

It was an interesting game to see eleven boys not averaging over 140 lbs. line up against 13 men who would weigh, at least 160 lbs. to the player. Something like Rhode Island matched against Texas.—"it was a grand surprise." We congratulate you on your glorious victory. Shake.

"Their actions of retaliation at the Red Men's dance proclaimed them anything but gentlemen." That is the most unkindest cut of all, for we were jeered and insulted at every turn and should have really made a "kick" at the lateness of our supper hour, 7 o'clock, but I suppose you thought we'd not be hungry after the "roast" you gave us. We took into consideration that the town was delirious with delight at the first victory of the season and bore it all uncomplainingly. We are as the Reporter styles us HOT STUFF.

MEN WANTED.—Twenty men to work on the Driftwood Water Works. Wages 14 cents per hour. Wages paid weekly. Apply in person to H. E. Ahrens & Bro., or J. Tobias, foreman, at Driftwood, Pa.

H. E. AHRENS & BRO.

Dec. 12th, 1900. 42-1t

ATTRACTIVE GOODS.—H. A. Zarps & Company, at the Fair Store have a wonderful attractive line of goods now displayed for Chistmas, consisting of the greatest variety of fancy goods, toys, and—well it is simply impossible to enumerate the wonderful line of goods. Call and inspect them.

Obituary.

Mrs. Elizabeth Strawbridge, wife of James Strawbridge, formerly of Sterling Run, this county, now of Johnsonburg, died last Saturday morning, Dec. 8th. Mrs. Strawbridge had been a great sufferer for several years but had so far recovered from her former trouble after the family removed to Johnsonburg that hopes were entertained that she would be spared for some years yet, but alas, the time for her departure came, a relapse of her former complaint had finished its work, after having baffled the skill of the physicians for years. Her illness arising from a deranged stomach caused extreme suffering, yet she bore it with Christian fortitude and a complete resignation to the Divine will of Him who doeth all things well. Deceased leaves a husband, four sons and three daughters to mourn her taking off, two children having preceded her to the innumerable city years ago.

The remains were taken to Sterling Run Tuesday morning for interment, the services being held in the M. E. Church, where a host of sympathizing friends and neighbors had assembled. Her pastor, the Rev. Jelburt, of Johnsonburg M. E. Church, preached an excellent and appropriate sermon, using for his text, Numbers 23.10: "Let me die the death of the righteous, let my last end be as his."

Elizabeth Berfield was born June 30th, 1839—married to James Strawbridge, Feb. 10th, 1859—died Dec. 8th, 1900, aged 61 years, six months and eight days.

Minstrels Coming.

Guy Bros'. Minstrels will appear at the Opera House, Wednesday night, Dec. 19th, with an entire new show and company. Nothing this season you ever saw before. Go and see the Buck Dancers (10 of them.) Also hear their double quartette sing the "Holy City." This alone is worth the price of admission.

Subscribe for the PRESS; only $1.50 a year in advance.

WEATHER REPORT.
(Forecast by T. B. Lloyd.)
FRIDAY, Rain or snow.
SATURDAY, Cloudy; colder.
SUNDAY, Probably Fair and cold.

BEDARD. THE TAILOR.

YOUNG MEN.

Do you want style and ginger in your clothes, here's the place to find it. We have no

SPECIAL HOBBIES

that young men should look like their fathers or like their little brothers but they must be just the thing—like a procession. Some one must lead and our efforts are to be

The Leaders

in every point in our business. Style, fit and workmanship.

Well covered

are the heads of the men we sell hats to. We sell all sorts of hats to all sorts of people. We can sell a good hat for two dollars, but it would be suitable only for the man who wants a two dollar hat. It wouldn't do for the man who wants a silk tile. Those who buy here get good honest values and the latest styles whether they buy two dollar hats or whether they want to pay three or five dollars, or any other price.

BEDARD, THE TAILOR.

J. L. FOBERT, Manager,

Parsons' Bazaar, Emporium, Pa.

Store News.

Stylish Jackets.

FINE CHINA, GLASSWARE AND SILVERWARE.

What is "style?" If you can answer that you are wiser than the dictionary makers. No matter you *know* what style is, whether you can define it or not. Knowing "style" when you see it, you know that it depends very largely on little things.

DISTINCTIVENESS comes in little touches here and there—the cut of a cuff, the turn of a collar, the skillful use of stitching—you know, any one of a hundred little things. It is in these "little things," these big little points of distinctiveness and novelty that our Jackets are strong.

DOLLS, TOYS, AND SLEDS.

LADIES' FURS.

An unexcelled stock awaits you, but the chief claim upon your attention is in the prices just now—and they are temptingly low.

DRESS GOODS.

New textures, new designs and colorings, make this the most attractive dress goods stock. Priced as we price all merchandise—to the interst of your purse.

UNDERWEAR.

Perfection of stock and finish, correctness of shape and price, markings that help to economy, are the features of our underwear selling at all times.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Our groceries and provisions always give satisfaction to the purchasers. All are of unquestionable purity and prices run with an economical step.

Golf and Plush Capes.

An unequalled line of Golf and Plush Capes in such styles as you see here only. It is such a showing as only this store can make, a store that always offers its patrons the BEST VALUES in Winter Wraps. When considering values, please don't forget quality and style.

TOWELS AND NAPKINS.

Positively the best values ever offered in this or any other store in town. Beautiful high grade goods for the price you would usually pay for the ordinary kinds.

CHILDREN'S COATS.

The correct styles, the newest ideas, the greatest stock in town. More style, more elegance for the money than in any other store's offerings.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

We offer a complete line of these goods—the very newest and best in the market at prices that insure a considerable saving.

RUBBERS.

This Rubber department is a surprise to most people. It sells GOOD rubbers for little money. Hence its great success. All are of Guaranteed Quality.

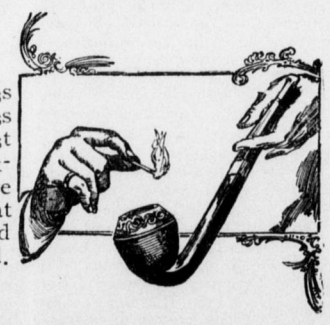
M. C. TULIS.

EASTMAN'S KODAK

You can carry it in your hands, on your shoulder, in your pocket or on your bicycle. You press the button and the Kodak will the rest.

Smoke It

and smoke it. It will be a burning proof of the goodness and quality we sell here for little money. Years of business has convinced us of two things—that we can make the most money by being perfectly honest, and that almost every smoker has a different pipe taste. The pipes we have—well, there are long pipes, short pipes and pipes so twisted that it would take you a month to unravel them. Prices are varied too—but there are none of them long—none of them twisted.



HARRY S. LLOYD.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Coincidence in Names.

The recent publication in several daily papers that Nellie Prettyhair, a quarter-breed Indian girl, had been left $1,000,000 by John Dillon, a rich ranchman, for having saved his life from drowning in the Grand river, near Claremore, I. T., four years ago, develops a remarkable coincidence, says the St. Louis Republic. In this city lives Mrs. John Marquette, aged 50, a half-breed Indian woman. Her husband is a half-breed Canadian, and they are very poor. Mrs. Marquette's maiden name was Annie Nadean, and she is descended from the Pottawatomie "Leanlow" tribe of Pokagon. She was born at Bertrand, Mich., in May, 1870. She was called "Nellie Prettyhair," on account of the beauty of her hair. She was in the Indian territory about 1890. Standing one day on the bank of the South Canadian river, between Lexington and Purcell, she saw a man attempting to cross with a wagon and team. Team and wagon were sinking in a quicksand when she came to the man's assistance and helped him out. He thanked her and went away. She did not know his name, and never saw or heard of him since. The Nellie Prettyhair enjoying Dillon's fortune under the name of Annie Trueheath Dillon, as required by Dillon's will, rented with her Cherokee parents on the Grande river, near Claremore. Four years ago, when aged 16, she saw a man struggling helplessly in the swollen waters. Riding in on her pony she saved his life. He did not thank her, but died three months later and left $1,000,000 in gratitude. It is reported that she is engaged to Dillon's bitterest enemy in life—John Liger, a cowboy, who tried several times to kill Dillon. If Annie weds him, relatives threaten to break the will. Mrs. Marquette has employed attorneys to investigate the case and to learn if the man whose life she saved was Dillon.

A Child's Resourcefulness.

A Chicago school has lately furnished a very pretty instance of childish resourcefulness. Some people having complained of a dog which had no home and no visible means of support, a policeman was detailed to shoot the animal. When he appeared near the schoolhouse with his revolver, one of the little girls asked him what he was going to do. He told her, and she begged him not to shoot the animal. "But I must," he said, "for he hasn't any license." "We'll get him a license if you won't shoot him," said the little girl, and so the policeman granted a few days' respite. The little girl interested eight or ten of her friends, arranged for a "show," consisting of speeches, recitations and music, to be given by themselves, and persuaded their teacher to announce it, with its charitable object. They cleared enough money to raise the dog from a condition of vagrancy to a position of affluence and independence. They paid his license fee, bought him a new collar, and were even able to deposit a small sum with the butcher to provide their canine friend with juicy marrow-bones and choice cuts of chuck steak in days to come.

Illinois has an apparent right to claim to be the woman's paradise, so far as public recognition of her business capacity is concerned. On the board of trustees of the State university are two women, Mrs. Alice A. Abbott and Mrs. Lucy L. Fowler, both of Chicago, and members of that city's Woman's club. Mrs. Abbott began her work for the public in the civil war, and has continued it in many directions ever since. Mrs. Fowler is known for her interest in and efforts in behalf of youthful offenders against the law.

A Missouri woman recently was the victim of a most peculiar accident, and, as it did not result in any permanent injury, we can afford to laugh at it. She was a very stout woman and was standing on a barrel training some vines when the top of the barrel caved in. The husband tried in vain to extricate her, and was finally compelled to roll her to a blacksmith shop a quarter of a mile away. There the iron hoops were removed and the woman regained her freedom.

OUR NATION PROSPEROUS.

Substantial Evidence of the Superiority of a Republican Administration.

Statistics make dull reading to the average person, but they sometimes convey information that is of great public value. The annual report of the treasurer of the United States, which has just been given to the press, furnishes news of this character. It shows in condensed and accurate form the fiscal operations of the government and is in a sense the national balance sheet, indicating how the country stands in its financial dealings.

It appearrs from the treasurer's report that the net ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were $567,240,852. This is the largest sum ever received, exceeding even the figures of 1866, which represented the high water mark of receipts and expenditures due to the civil war that had just closed. But it is not to be forgotten that this amount of money is more easily obtainable than was a less sum 34 years ago. The nation is about twice as large and many times richer. Though the present "war tax," like all war taxes, is not agreeable to the people, it does not represent any of the actual hardship endured by them in supporting the government when engaged in a fight for its existence.

The big receipts of the last fiscal year were largely in excess of current needs, and as a consequence there was a surplus of $79,527,060, or nearly double the amount estimated by Secretary Gage in his forecast of financial conditions. This helps to prove the effectiveness of the government's collecting methods and the readiness with which the duties and revenue taxes are paid. And it may be remarked that it is in striking contrast with the conditions existing four years ago, when with a depleted treasury the gold reserve was drawn upon for current expenditures and bond sales were resorted to in order to restore the stock of precious metal. A glance at the present plethora emphasizes the difference wrought under a republican administration.

An important feature of the report is the showing it makes of the saving effected by the refunding of bonds under the new law known as the gold standard act. In this way — placing the bonds at lower interest rates—there has been a net saving of $8,604,317. Other facts are of much interest. The amount of money in circulation October 1, 1900, was $2,113,294,983, and the per capita circulation on that date was $27.01. The per capita in gold is $10.60, which is greater than that of all the currency in 1862, while the total of gold is greater than all the circulation at any time before July, 1879. There is more money in circulation per capita to-day than ever before in our financial history. Treasury transactions show a remarkable increase in gold accumulation, while more gold is being handled in ordinary dealings than has been the case in many years. The gold standard has been strengthened, and no one now doubts its stability; hence the greater readiness to use gold as currency instead of hoarding it.

Lastly, the great balance in our favor in our foreign trade is a most important factor in our fiscal affairs. The treasurer's report touches on it as showing its effect in aiding the flow of gold to this country. But it has been considered more at length by others. The Philadelphia Ledger, alluding to a recent address, remarks:

"The trade balance as a feature of our prosperity was the subject of an important paper read at the July meeting of the Pennsylvania bankers by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip. From his official exhibit it appeared that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the value of our exports was $1,400,000,000, a gain of $173,000,000 for the year. All industries represented in the foreign trade participated in this increased exportation. During the last four years there was a total balance in our favor of exports over imports of $1,980,000,000, and this, Mr. Vanderlip exultingly declared, 'is more than five times the balance in our favor during the years from 1790 to 1896.' The gold standard will also be reenforced by the increased production of the mines. Mr. Vanderlip said the estimated gold production the world over for 1899 was $315,000,000, half of which is to be credited to 1900. This is an increase of $28,000,000 over the production of 1898. The resumption of mining operations in South Africa will very materially increase the output."

Now that we are permanently on a gold basis, it is satisfactory to know that the basis is growing broader and stronger.—Troy Times.

☞Many of the democrats who hope for a reorganization of their party are turning to the south for inspiration and leadership. This was the old democratic way. The party marched and moved to the snap of the slave driver's whip. It ought to know better, but apparently it does not. Of late years the southern democracy has been noted chiefly for its infatuation for cheap money, including free silver, and for robbing republicans of the franchise by fraud and violence. If the democratic party thinks its fortunes will be improved by a servile surrender to such influences it will make as big a mistake as it did when it made itself a tail to the Bryan kite. —Troy Times.

☞Among the things which we would like to have explained is, what became of the overwhelming majority which Carter Harrison was going to give the democracy in Chicago? It was to have been great enough to overcome the assumed McKinley vote in the state. When organizations such as the party of the people in the metropolis of the west was alleged to be cannot make a better showing they should beg Marcus A. Hanna to give them a few kindergarten lessons. —Washington Times (Dem.).

☞The people who are going to reorganize the democratic party should have all the fun they can while they can, for Mr. Bryan is to issue a statement in a few days.—Chicago Record (Ind.).

THE NICARAGUAN ROUTE.

Commissioners Say that It Is the Most Practicable for an Isthmian Canal.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The president yesterday transmitted to congress the preliminary report of the Isthmian canal commission. The commission comes to the following conclusions:

"In view of the facts, and particularly in view of all the difficulties of obtaining the necessary rights, privileges and franchises on the Panama route, and assuming that Nicaragua and Costa Rica recognize the value of the canal to themselves, and are prepared to grant concessions on terms which are acceptable to the United States, the commission is of the opinion that the most practicable and feasible route for an isthmian canal to be under the control, management and ownership of the United States, is that known as the Nicaraguan route.

"The Panama canal after completion would be shorter, have fewer locks and less curvature than the Nicaraguan canal. The measure of these advantages is the time required for vessels to pass through, which is estimated for an average ship at 12 hours for Panama and 33 hours for Nicaragua. On the other hand, the distance from San Francisco to New York is 377 miles, to New Orleans 579 and to Liverpool 386 miles greater via Panama than via Nicaragua."

The commission says that the estimated cost of building the Nicaragua canal is about $58,000,000 more than that of completing the Panama canal, leaving out the cost of acquiring the latter property. The time required to build the Nicaragua canal hinges almost entirely on the time required for the construction of the Boca San Carlos dam. The construction of the dam will be a costly and tedious operation. Eight years would probably be a reasonable estimate for the time of building it.

At least two years will be consumed in preparatory work and in opening a harbor at Greytown, so that if work on the dam should be commenced immediately thereafter the time required for completing the entire work would be about ten years.

ASSAULTED BY A MOB.

Deputy Sheriffs are Attacked by 500 Strikers in a Mining Town of Pennsylvania.

Latrobe, Pa., Dec. 5.—A riot occurred here Tuesday at the works of the Bessemer Coal and Coke Co. Three deputy sheriffs were injured, and as a result the borough prison is full of strikers. The injured are:

Deputy Barker, ribs broken.

Deputy David Detrick, badly bruised.

Deputy Logan, badly bruised.

It appears that a mob of 500 excited dminers, who are striking, came to the works Monday night, hooting and jeering, and proceeded to camp there by building a bonfire and then making a demonstration of blowing fish-horns and insulting passersby.

Superintendent Martin, accompanied by E. P. Dayton, a superintendent of one of the company's works in the Connellsville region, arrived, and when they alighted from their buggy one of the mob approached and threatened the life of Mr. Dayton, who immediately came here and made an information against the strikers, who were held in $500 bail.

This was really the start of the trouble, and later in the night the fighting became serious. Sheriff May came to the scene of the disturbance and soon had the injured cared for, having the strikers, of whom about ten were the leaders, locked up in the borough bastile, charging them with riot and aggravated assault. The men are striking against the adoption by the company of the Connellsville scale. Further trouble is expected.

AN INSURANCE SWINDLE.

Officer of a Western Society Claims to Have Discovered One—Two Persons Arrested.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 5.—Charges of an attempted insurance swindle that cost the life of one of the alleged swindlers are made by J. H. Hurd, of the Laboring Men's Co-operative Life association, who has just returned from an investigation of the case. George A. Barber, of Webster City, Ia., who held a policy for $7,800 in the company, is dead at Pagaso, Col., and Mrs. Mary Wright, of Chicago, and W. R. Neff are held at the same place to appear at the coroner's inquest. It is said that Barber met Mrs. Wright in Chicago last summer and took her to Denver, where Neff appeared. The policy was made payable to Mrs. Wright, who was alleged to be Barber's affianced.

Mr. Hurd charges that the policy was taken out with intention to defraud, although in the original plan he says Barber's death was not to be a reality. Later he says the scheme was changed and he asserts that Barber was poisoned.

Another Corn Squeeze in Sight.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Indications on the board of trade are that another corner is hatching in corn, this time in the December option. Conditions are practically the same now as they were in the November option, manipulated by Phillips, with the probability that the local stocks of contract corn will be still further depleted.

Brings 74 Dead Soldiers.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Quartermaster General Ludington has received a message from Gen. Humphrey, quartermaster with the troops in China, saying that the transport California sailed from Taku, China, on the 30th ult. for San Francisco, with the remains of 74 soldiers and marines, who died of wounds or disease during the recent military operations in China. These remains were disinterred at Tien Tsin, Pietsang and Yang Tsen. All the bodies unclaimed by relatives will be buried in the national cemetery at San Francisco.

DUELS IN THE STREET.

A West Virginia Lawyer Kills a Preacher and a Nebraskan Goes Gunning for His Enemies.

Williamson, W. Va., Dec. 6.—Wednesday afternoon Hon. S. Davis Stokes shot and killed Rev. John W. Wohl in a street duel here, Mr. Stokes being also dangerously injured. Mr. Stokes, one of the most prominet young lawyers in Mingo county, left his office after dinner and walked in the direction of the house occupied by Rev. Mr. Wohl, and his housekeeper, Mrs. Levine, Mr. Wohl's family being in Kentucky. Mr. Stokes stopped at the gate to talk with Mrs. Levine, who stood in the doorway.

Within a few minutes the minister came out of the house. He seemed to be greatly excited about something and said to Mrs. Levine, as he passed her at the door: "You would be much better, at present, in the house." She replied that the day was too pretty to be spent entirely within doors, and Mr. Stokes interrupted by remarking, "Yes, don't think of leaving us for the house." Quick as a flash Mr. Wohl turned and, addressing Stokes, said "Leave the premises."

An altercation followed. Both men ran to the sidewalk directly in front of the house. Something was said, almost indistinguishable, that drew from Rev. Wohl a sharp retort.

"You are a liar," and in an instant the report of a revolver was heard. Stokes stumbled, tried to regain his footing, but fell in the street. Wounded as he was, he drew his revolver and covered the minister, now within ten feet of his fallen foe. Again Wohl fired, and simultaneously with that shot the gun in the sinking hand of Stokes spoke. When the smoke cleared away two men lay in their own blood upon the sidewalk. A crowd ran to the scene. Rev. Wohl was dead. Chance had carried the bullet from Stokes' pistol through the head of the minister, killing him as he fell. The bullet had entered Stokes' side below the heart and passed entirely through his body.

In the hall of the minister's home, facing the fearful duel to the death, fallen across the doorway, was found Mrs. Levine, who had fainted from fright.

Stokes refuses to say anything concerning the terrible tragedy, and Mrs. Levine is too excited to talk. Rev. Wohl was one of the most eloquent of the Presbyterian ministers of this state. Mr. Stokes is an ex-Virginia university president.

Platte Center, Neb., Dec. 6.—Only the prompt arrival of Sheriff Byrnes and four deputies summoned from Columbus prevented lynching as the culmination of a series of shooting affrays here yesterday. W. J. Gentleman, a wealthy stockman, who caused the trouble, held the entire village at bay and shot four men, one of whom may die. Gentleman, inspired by a grudge over a cattle suit several months ago, attacked Martin Burns, a farmer, on the street.

Infuriated after the fight Gentleman secured a shot gun and went in search of his enemies. He entered the blacksmith shop of S. Oelsen and shot the owner. Marshal Hays tried to arrest him and was shot in the back. Finally overpowered, the man was taken to jail and there drew a revolver, shooting into the crowd that had gathered, when Henry Tanger and Robert Wilson were badly wounded.

IN THE LAW'S CLUTCHES.

A New York Broker Is Arrested on a Charge of Conspiracy and Grand Larceny — His Alleged Accomplices Disappear.

New York, Dec. 6.—As a result of investigations made by Assistant District Attorney Byrne, C. W. Morgan, trading as C. W. Morgan & Co., stock brokers, and Morgan's bookkeeper, Michael Hart, were yesterday arrested on the charge of conspiracy and grand larceny. The men were locked up in police headquarters.

The detectives confiscated all the books and papers in the office of Morgan and in the offices of L. E. Van Ripper and John B. McKenzie, discretionary brokers. Van Ripper and McKenzie had left their offices. It was found that the written matter in the books of Van Ripper and McKenzie had been torn out, leading the police to suppose that they had been informed of their coming.

A thorough investigation was made and it was found that McKenzie and Van Ripper did an extensive business throughout the United States and Canada. They sent out as many as 100,000 letters a week, some of which told how easily money was made in Wall street and others explaining certain deals, the money to be sent to Morgan & Co., or C. B. Lawrence, jr. Van Ripper and McKenzie, it is alleged, advised each other of their success with the prospective customer, and they in turn advised Morgan. If a man sent money to Morgan he would advise the brokers.

Mr. Morgan had an office at Thirty-third street and Broadway and the police say he had various offices throughout the country. The complainant against the prisoners is William S. Bailey, a mill owner of Matteawan, N. J. The police say they have 30 others who will testify against the men.

When the police entered Morgan's office to arrest him they found a man, whose name Capt. McClusky refuses to divulge at this time, inquiring as to what had become of his money.

Trusted Employe Steals $50,000.

New York, Dec. 6.—The Herald says: "After having served for 23 years the firm of Frank & Dubois, whose employ he entered as an errand boy, and after having been advanced until he had full charge of the office as manager, William M. Gates, it is asserted, confessed that he had been robbing his employers, and was involved in ruin. The full amount of his alleged stealings is not known, but it is believed he has taken $50,000, perhaps more. He is now a fugitive through the courtesy of the men he robbed."

"Oh! Dear I'm so Tired."

The ordinary every-day life of most of our women is a ceaseless treadmill of work.

How much harder the daily tasks become when some derangement of the female organs makes every movement painful and keeps the nervous system all unstrung!

One day she is wretched and utterly miserable; in a day or two she is better and laughs at her fears, thinking there is nothing much the matter after all; but before night the deadly backache reappears, the limbs tremble, the lips twitch—it seems as though all the imps of Satan were clutching her vitals; she goes to pieces and is flat on her back.

No woman ought to arrive at this terrible state of misery, because these symptoms are a sure forerunner of womb troubles. She must remember that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is almost an infallible cure for all female ills, such as irregularity of periods, which cause weak stomach, sick headache, etc., displacements and inflammation of the womb, or any of the multitudes of illnesses which beset the female organism.

Mrs. Gooden wrote to Mrs. Pinkham when she was in great trouble. Her letter tells the result.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am very grateful to you for your kindness and the interest you have taken in me, and truly believe that your medicines and advice are worth more to a woman than all the doctors in the world. My troubles began with inflammation and hemorrhages from the kidneys, then inflammation, congestion and falling of the womb, and inflammation of the ovaries. I underwent local treatment every day for some time; then, after nearly two months, the doctor gave me permission to go back to work. I went back, but in less than a week was compelled to give up and go to bed. On breaking down the second time, I decided to let doctors and medicines alone and try your remedies. Before the first bottle was gone I felt the effects of it. Three bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and a package of Sanative Wash did me more good than all the doctors' treatments and medicine. I have gained twelve pounds during the last two months and am better in every way. Thanking you for your kind advice and attention, I remain. Yours gratefully,

MRS. E. J. GOODEN

"MRS. E. J. GOODEN, Ackley, Iowa."

$5000 REWARD

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

CALL OR WRITE FOR

ILLUSTRATED FOLDER GIVING COMPLETE DIRECTIONS HOW TO CROSS THE CONTINENT CHEAPLY AND COMFORTABLY.

CALIFORNIA WASHINGTON AND OREGON

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED PARTIES, THROUGH SLEEPING CARS, FINEST SCENERY. THE BEST FOR THE MONEY.

CHICAGO & ALTON

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED MAP FOLDER TO GEO. J. CHARLTON, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, CHICAGO, ILL.

DRINK HABIT

A treatment taken at home by the patient which renders Whiskey, Beer, Etc., Obnoxious.

Cures relapses from other treatments; endorsed by business firms of National Reputation. Write for convincing evidence. THE PAQUIN IMMUNE CO., Dept. 28, St. Louis, Mo.

WE SELL 40 lbs. GRANULATED SUGAR For $1.00 with other groceries & musical at cut prices. Valuable formulas free to new customers. Send eight 2-ct. stamps for our catalogue detailing our big bargains and how to order. We rebate 10-cts. on first grocery order so catalogue costs you nothing. BIG MONEY for Agents. H. H. Warren Mercantile Co. Importers and Jobbers, CHICAGO, ILL.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!

3,000,000 acres new lands to open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIOWA CHIEF, devoted to information about these lands. One year, $1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free illustrated book on Oklahoma. Morgan's Manual (210 page Settler's Guide) with fine sectional map, $1.00. Map, 25 cents. All above, $1.75. Address DICK T. MORGAN, PERRY, O. T.

To W. C. T. U. Workers

with unselfish devotion pouring your modest gains into the lap of a great, helpful, many-sided enterprise of noble women, send for details of OUR $17,500 OFFER. THE DELINEATOR, 7 to 17 West 18th Street, New York.

Easy and Delicious Desserts.

Burnham's Hasty Jellycon makes delicious desserts. You have nothing to do but dissolve it in hot water and set it away to cool; it makes a delicious transparent and delightful jelly dessert. Flavors: orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry and unflavored "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies. Get a package today at your grocer's.

PATENTS without fee unless successful. Send description; FREE opinion. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. Div. 3, 817—14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

A. N. K.—C 1842

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

THE MESSAGE.

The President Discusses the Chinese, Philippine, Financial and Other Important Questions.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century you begin the last session of the Fifty-sixth congress with evidences on every hand of individual and national prosperity and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of republican institutions. Your countrymen will join with you in felicitation that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before and that love for it and the determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period of our history.

The republic was never so strong, because never so strongly intrenched in the hearts of the people as now. The constitution, with few amendments, exists as it left the hands of its authors. The additions which have been made to it proclaim larger freedom and more extended citizenship. Popular government has demonstrated in its 124 years of trial here its stability and security, and its efficiency as the best instrument of national development and the best safeguard to human rights.

When the Sixth congress assembled in November, 1800, the population of the United States was 5,308,483. It is now 76,104,789. Then we had 16 states. Now we have 45.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

In our foreign intercourse the dominant question has been the treatment of the Chinese problem. Apart from this our relations with the powers have been happy.

The recent troubles in China spring from the anti-foreign agitation which for the past three years has gained strength in the northern provinces. Their origin lies deep in the character of the Chinese races and in the traditions of their government. The Taiping rebellion and the opening of Chinese ports to foreign trade and settlement disturbed the seclusion of China. Meanwhile foreign activity made itself felt in all quarters, not alone on the coast, but along the great river arteries and in the remoter districts, carrying new ideas and introducing new associations among a primitive people which had pursued for centuries a national policy of isolation.

The telegraph and the railway spreading over their land, the steamers plying on their waterways, the merchant and the missionary penetrating year by year farther to the interior, became to the Chinese mind types of an alien invasion, changing the course of their national life and fraught with vague forebodings of disaster to their beliefs and their self-control. For several years before the present troubles all the resources of foreign diplomacy, backed by moral demonstrations of the physical force of fleets and arms, have been needed to secure due respect for the treaty rights of foreigners and to obtain satisfaction from the responsible authorities for the sporadic outrages upon the persons and property of unoffending sojourners, which from time to time occurred at widely separated points in the northern provinces, as in the case of the outbreaks in Sze-Chuen and Shan-Tung.

The sect commonly styled the Boxers developed greatly in the provinces north of the Yang-Tse, and with the collusion of many notable officials, including some in the immediate councils of the throne itself, became alarmingly aggressive. No foreigner's life, outside of the protected treaty ports, was safe. No foreign interest was secure from spoliation. The diplomatic representatives of the powers in Pekin strove in vain to check this movement. Protest was followed by demand and demand by renewed protest, to be met with perfunctory edicts from the palace and futile assurances from the Tsung-Li-Yamen.

The increasing gravity of the conditions in China and the imminence of peril to our own diversified interests in the empire, as well as to those of all the other treaty governments, were soon appreciated by this government, causing it profound solicitude. The United States from the earliest days of foreign intercourse with China had followed a policy of peace, omitting no occasions to testify good will, to further the extension of lawful trade, to respect the sovereignty of its government, and to insure by all legitimate means the fullest measure of protection for the lives and property of our law-abiding citizens and for the exercise of their beneficent callings among the Chinese people.

To these ends I caused to be addressed to the several powers occupying territory and maintaining spheres of influence in China the circular proposals of 1899, inviting from them declarations of their intentions and views as to the desirability of the adoption of measures insuring the benefits of equality of treatment of all foreign trade throughout China.

With gratifying unanimity the responses coincided in this common policy, enabling me to see in the successful termination of these negotiations proof of the friendly spirit which animates the various powers interested in the untrammeled development of commerce and industry in the Chinese empire as a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial world.

In this conclusion, which I had the gratification to announce as a completed engagement to the interested powers on March 20, 1900, I hopefully discerned a potential factor for the abatement of the distrust of foreign purposes which for a year past had appeared to inspire the policy of the imperial government and for the effective exertion by it of power and authority to quell the critical anti-foreign movement in the northern provinces.

The Chinese government proved, however, unable to check the rising strength of the Boxers and appeared to be a prey to internal dissensions. In the unequal contest the anti-foreign influences soon gained the ascendancy under the leadership of Prince Tuan. Organized armies of Boxers, with which the imperial forces affiliated, held the country between Pekin and the coast, penetrated into Manchuria up to the Russian border and through their emissaries threatened a like rising throughout northern China.

Attacks upon foreigners, destruction of their property, and slaughter of native converts were reported from all sides. The Tsung-li-Yamen, already permeated with hostile sympathies, could make no effective response to the appeals of the legations. At this critical juncture, in the early spring of this year, a proposal was made by the other powers that a combined fleet should be assembled in Chinese waters as a moral demonstration, under cover of which to exact from the Chinese government respect for foreign treaty rights and the suppression of the Boxers.

The United States, while not participating in the joint demonstration, promptly sent from the Philippines all ships that could be spared for service on the Chinese coast. A small force of marines was landed at Taku and sent to Pekin for the protection of the American legation. Other powers took similar action until 400 men were assembled in the capital as legation guards.

Still the peril increased. The legations reported the development of the seditious movement in Pekin and the need of increased provision for defense against it. While preparations were in progress for a larger expedition, to strengthen the legation guards and keep the railway open, an attempt of the foreign ships to make a landing at Taku was met by a fire from the Chinese forts. The forts were thereupon shelled by the foreign vessels, the American admiral taking no part in the attack, on the ground that we were not at war with China and that a hostile demonstration might consolidate the anti-foreign elements and strengthen the Boxers to oppose the relieving column.

Two days later the Taku forts were captured after a sanguinary conflict. Severance of communication with Pekin followed, and a combined force of additional guards, which was advancing to Pekin by the Pei-Ho, was checked at Lang Fan. The isolation of the legations was complete.

The siege and the relief of the legations has passed into undying history. In all the stirring chapter which records the heroism of the devoted band, clinging to hope in the face of despair, and the undaunted spirit that led their relievers through battle and suffering to the goal, it is a memory of which my countrymen may be justly proud that the honor of our flag was maintained alike in the siege and the rescue.

From June 20 until July 17, writes Minister Conger, there was scarcely an hour during which there was not firing upon some part of our lines and into some of our legations, varying from a single shot to a general and continuous attack along the whole line. Artillery was placed around the legations and on the overlooking palace walls, and thousands of three-inch shot and shell were fired, destroying some buildings and damaging all. So thickly did the balls rain that, when the ammunition of the besieged ran low, five quarts of Chinese bullets were gathered in an hour in one compound and recast.

Attempts were made to burn the legations by setting neighboring houses on fire, but the flames were successfully fought off, although the Austrian, Belgian, Italian and Dutch legations were then and subsequently burned. With the aid of the native converts, directed by the missionaries, to whose helpful co-operation Mr. Conger awards unstinted praise, the British legation was made a veritable fortress.

During the siege the defenders lost 65 killed, 135 wounded, and seven by disease—the last all children. On July 14 the besieged had their first communication with the Tsung-li-Yamen, from which a message came inviting to a conference, which was declined. Correspondence, however, ensued and a sort of armistice was agreed upon, which stopped the bombardment and lessened the rifle fire for a time. Even then no protection whatever was afforded, nor any aid given, save to send to the legations a small supply of fruit and three sacks of flour.

Not only are the protestations of the Chinese government that it protected and succored the legations positively contradicted, but irresistible proof accumulates that the attacks upon them were made by imperial troops, regularly uniformed, armed and officered belonging to the command of Jung Lu, the imperial commander-in-chief. Decrees encouraging the Boxers, organizing them under prominent imperial officers, provisioning them, and even granting them large sums in the name of the empress dowager, are known to exist. Members of the Tsung-li-Yamen who counseled protection of the foreigners were beheaded. Even in the distant provinces men suspected of foreign sympathy were put to death.

With the negotiation of the partial armistice of July 14, a proceeding which was doubtless promoted by the representations of the Chinese envoy in Washington, the way was opened for the conveyance to Mr. Conger of a test message sent by the secretary of state through the offices of Minister Wu Ting Fang. Mr. Conger's reply, sent from Pekin on July 18 through the same channel, afforded to the outside world the first tidings that the inmates of the legations were still alive and hoping for succor.

The news stimulated the preparations for a joint relief expedition in numbers sufficient to overcome the resistance which for a month had been organizing between Taku and the capital. Reinforcements sent by all the co-operating governments were constantly arriving. The United States contingent, hastily assembled from the Philippines or dispatched from this country, amounted to some 5,000 men, under the able command first of Col. Liscum and afterwards of Gen. Chaffee.

Towards the end of July the movement began. A severe conflict followed at Tien Tsin, in which Col. Liscum was killed. The city was stormed and partly destroyed. Its capture afforded a base for operations from which to make the final advance, which began in the first days of August, the expedition being made up of Japanese, Russian, British and American troops at the outset. Another battle was fought and won at Yangtsun. Thereafter the disheartened Chinese troops offered little show of resistance. On August 14 the capital was reached. After a brief conflict beneath the walls the relief column entered and the legations were saved.

The imperial family and the government had fled a few days before. The city was without visible control. It fell to the occupying forces to restore order and organize a provisional administration.

The policy of the United States through all this trying period was clearly announced and scrupulously carried out. A circular note to the powers dated July 3 proclaimed our attitude. Treating the condition in the north as one of virtual anarchy, in which the great provinces of the south and southeast had no share, we regarded the local authorities in the latter quarters as representing the Chinese people, with whom we sought to remain in peace and friendship. Our declared aims involved no war against the Chinese nation. We adhered to the legitimate office of rescuing the imperiled legation, obtaining redress for wrongs already suffered, securing wherever possible the safety of American life and property in China and preventing a spread of the disorders, or their recurrence.

As was then said, "the policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

Faithful to those professions which, as it proved, reflected the views and purposes of the other co-operating governments, all our efforts have been directed toward ending the anomalous situation in China by negotiations for a settlement at the earliest possible moment. As soon as the sacred duty of relieving our legation and its dependents was accomplished we withdrew from active hostilities, leaving our legation under adequate guard in Pekin as a channel of negotiation and settlement—a course adopted by others of the interested powers. Overtures of the empowered representatives of the Chinese emperor have been considerably entertained.

The Russian proposition looking to the restoration of the imperial power in Pekin has been accepted as in full consonance with our own desires, for we hold that effective reparation for wrongs suffered and an enduring settlement that will make their recurrence impossible can best be brought about under an authority which the Chinese nation reverences and obeys. While so doing we forego no jot of our undoubted right to exact exemplary punishment of the responsible authors and abettors of the criminal acts whereby we and other nations have suffered grievous injury.

I regard as one of the essential factors of a durable adjustment the securement of adequate guarantees for liberty of faith, since insecurity of those natives who may embrace alien creeds is a scarcely less effectual assault upon the rights of foreign worship and teaching than would be the direct invasion thereof.

The matter of indemnity for our wronged citizens is a question of grave concern. Measured in money alone, a sufficient reparation may prove to be beyond the ability of China to meet. All the powers concur in emphatic disclaimers of any purpose of aggrandizement through the dismemberment of the empire. I am disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by increased guarantees of security for foreign rights and immunities, and, most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world. These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our representatives.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The year of the exposition has been fruitful in occasions for displaying the good will that exists between this country and France. This great competition brought together from every nation the best in natural productions, industries, science and the arts, submitted in generous rivalry to a judgment made all the more searching because of that rivalry. The extraordinary increase of exportations, from this country during the past three years and the activity which our inventions and wares had invaded new markets caused much interest to center upon the American exhibit and every encouragement was offered in the way of space and facilities to permit of its being comprehensive as a whole and complete in every part.

It was, however, not an easy task to assemble exhibits that could fitly illustrate our diversified resources and manufactures. Singularly enough our national prosperity lessened the incentive to exhibit. The dealer in raw materials knew that the user must come to him; the great factories were contented with the phenomenal demand for their output, not alone at home, but also abroad, where merit had already won a profitable trade. Appeals had to be made to the patriotism of exhibitors to induce them to incur outlays promising no immediate return.

Despite all these drawbacks the contribution of the United States was not only the largest foregn display, but was among the earliest in place and the most orderly in arrangement. Our exhibits were shown in 101 out of 121 classes and more completely covered the entire classification than those of any other nation. In total number they ranked next after those of France, and the attractive form in which they were presented secured general attention.

A criterion of the extent of our participation and of the thoroughness with which our exhibits were organized is seen in the awards granted to American exhibitors by the international jury, namely: Grand prizes 240, gold medals 597, silver medals 776, bronze medals 541, and honorable mentions 322—2,476 in all, being the greatest total number given to the exhibit of any exhibiting nation as well as the largest number in each grade.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

Good will prevails in our relations with the German empire. An amicable adjustment of the long pending question of the admission of our life insurance companies to do business in Prussia has been reached.

The settlement of the Samoan problem has accomplished good results. Peace and contentment prevail in the islands, especially in Tutuila, where an administration that has won the confidence and esteem of the kindly disposed natives has been organized under the direction of the commander of the United States naval station at Pago-Pago.

An imperial meat inspection law has been enacted for Germany. While it may simplify the inspections, it prohibits certain products heretofore admitted. There is still great uncertainty as to whether our well-nigh extinguished German trade in meat products can revive under its new burdens. Much will depend upon regulations not yet promulgated.

ENGLAND AND THE BOERS.

Our friendly relations with Great Britain continue. The war in South Africa introduced important questions. A condition unusual in international wars was presented, in that while one belligerent had control of the seas, the other had no ports, shipping or direct trade, but was only accessible through the territory of a neutral. Vexatious questions arose through Great Britain's action in respect to neutral cargoes, not contraband in their own nature, shipped to Portuguese South Africa, on the score of probable or suspected ultimate destination to the Boer states.

Such consignments in British ships, by which alone direct trade is kept up between our ports and southern Africa, were seized in application of a municipal law prohibiting British vessels from trading with the enemy without regard to any contraband character of the goods, while cargoes shipped to Delagoa bay in neutral bottoms were arrested on the ground of alleged destination to the enemy's country. Appropriate representations on our part resulted in the British government agreeing to purchase outright all such goods shown to be the actual property of American citizens, thus closing the incident to the satisfaction of the immediately interested parties.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The work of marking certain provisional boundary points, for convenience of administration, around the head of Lynn canal, in accordance with the temporary arrangement of October, 1899, was completed by a joint survey in July last. The modus vivendi has so far worked without friction, and the Dominion government has provided rules and regulations for securing to our citizens the benefit of reciprocal stipulation that the citizens or subjects of either power found by that arrangement within the temporary jurisdiction of the other shall suffer no diminution of the rights they have hitherto enjoyed. But however necessary such an expedient may have been to tide over the grave emergencies of the situation, it is at best but an unsatisfactory makeshift, which should not be suffered to delay the speedy establishment of the frontier line to which we are entitled under the Russo-American treaty for the cession of Alaska.

In this relation I may refer again to the need of definitely marking the Alaskan boundary where it follows the 141st meridian. A convention to that end has been before the senate for some two years, but as no action has been taken I contemplate negotiating a new convention for a joint determination of the meridian by telegraphic observations.

LYNCHINGS.

In my inaugural address I referred to the subject of lynching in these words: "Lynching must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests." This I most urgently reiterate and again invite the attention of my countrymen to this reproach upon our civilization.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The all-important matter of an interoceanic canal has assumed a new phase. Adhering to its refusal to reopen the question of the forfeiture of the contract of the Maritime Canal Co., which was terminated for alleged non-execution in October, 1899, the government of Nicaragua has since supplemented that action by declaring the so-styled Eyre-Cragin option void for non-payment of the stipulated advance. Protests in relation to these acts have been filed in the state department and are under consideration. Deeming itself relieved from existing engagements, the Nicaraguan government shows a disposition to deal freely with the canal question, either in the way of negotiations with the United States or by taking measures to promote the waterway. Overtures for a convention to effect the building of a canal under the auspices of the United States are under consideration. In the meantime the views of the congress upon the general subject, in the light of the report of the commission appointed to examine the comparative merits of the various transisthmian ship canal projects, may be awaited.

I commend to the early attention of the senate the convention with Great Britain to facilitate the construction of such a canal and remove any objection which might arise out of the convention commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

A TREATY WITH SPAIN.

Satisfactory progress has been made toward the conclusion of a general treaty of friendship with Spain, in replacement of the old treaty, which passed into abeyance by reason of the late war. A new convention of extradition is approaching completion, and I should be much pleased were a commercial arrangement to follow. I feel that we should not suffer to pass any opportunity to reaffirm the cordialties that existed between us and Spain from the time of our earliest independence and to enhance the mutual benefits of that commercial intercourse which is natural between the two countries.

By the terms of the treaty of peace the line bounding the ceded Philippine group in the southwest failed to include several small islands lying west of the Sulus, which have always been recognized as under Spanish control. The occupation of Sibutu and Cagayan, Sulu, by our naval forces elicited a claim on the part of Spain, the essential equity of which could not be gainsaid. In order to cure the defect of the treaty by removing all possible ground of future misunderstanding respecting the interpretation of its third article, I directed the negotiation of a supplementary treaty, which will be forthwith laid before the senate, whereby Spain quits all title and claim of title to the islands named, as well as to any and all islands belonging to the Philippine archipelago lying outside the lines described in said third article, and agrees that all such islands shall be comprehended in the cession of the archipelago as fully as if they had been expressly included within those lines. In consideration of this cession the United States is to pay to Spain $100,000.

A bill is now pending to effect the recommendation made in my last annual message that appropriate legislation be had to carry into execution Article VII of the treaty of peace with Spain, by which the United States assumed the payment of certain claims for indemnity of its citizens against Spain. I ask that action be taken to fulfill this obligation.

SULTAN PROMISES TO PAY.

We await the fulfillment of the promise of the sultan to make reparation for the injuries suffered by American citizens in Armenia and elsewhere in the Turkish empire. His majesty's good disposition in this regard has been evinced by the issuance of an irade for building the American college at Harpoot.

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The exposition of the resources and products of the western hemisphere to be held at Buffalo next year promises important results, not only for the United States but for the other participating countries. It is gratifying that the Latin-American states have evinced the liveliest interest and the fact that an international American congress will be held in the City of Mexico while the exposition is in progress encourages the hope of a larger display at Buffalo than might otherwise be practicable. The work of preparing an exhibit of our national resources is making satisfactory progress under the direction of different officials of the federal government and the various states of the Union have shown a disposition toward the most liberal participation in the enterprise.

THE GOVERNMENT'S REVENUES.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the surplus revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were $79,527,060. For the six preceding years we had only deficits, the aggregate of which from 1894 to 1899, inclusive, amounted to $283,022,991. The receipts for the year from all sources, exclusive of postal revenues, aggregated $567,240,851, and expenditures for all purposes, except for the administration of the postal department, aggregated $487,713,791.

During the year a considerable reduction is shown in the expenditures of the government. The war department expenditures for the fiscal year 1900 were $134,774,767, a reduction of $95,066,486 over those of 1899. In the navy department the expenditures were $55,953,077 for the year 1900, as against $63,942,104 for the preceding year, a decrease of $7,989,026.

The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate $580,000,000 and the expenditures $500,000,000, leaving an excess of revenues over expenditures of $80,000,000. The present condition of the treasury is one of undoubted strength.

The beneficial effect of the financial act of 1900 so far as it relates to the modification of the national banking act, is already apparent. The provision for the incorporation of national banks with a capital of not less than $25,000 in places not exceeding 3,000 inhabitants has resulted in the extension of banking facilities to many small communities hitherto unable to provide themselves with banking institutions under the national system.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Our foreign trade shows a remarkable record of commercial and industrial progress. The total of imports and exports for the first time in the history of the country exceeded $2,000,000,000. The exports are greater than they have ever been before, the total for the fiscal year 1900 being $1,394,483,082, an increase over 1899 of $167,459,780.

TAXES SHOULD BE REDUCED.

I recommend that congress at its present session reduce the internal revenue taxes imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain in the sum of $30,000,000. This reduction should be secured by the remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

American vessels during the past three years have carried about 9 per cent. of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest part of American trade. The remarkable growth of our steel industries, the progress of shipbuilding for the domestic trade, and our steadily maintained expenditures for the navy have created an opportunity to place the United States in the first rank of commercial maritime powers.

In again urging immediate action by congress on measures to promote American shipping and foreign trade, I direct attention to the recommendations on the subject in previous messages, and particularly to the opinion expressed in the message of 1899:

"I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and upbuild our sea-carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture, which, with the increase of our navy, mean more work and wages to our countrymen, as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world."

THE TRUST PROBLEM.

In my last annual message to congress I called attention to the necessity for early action to remedy such evils as might be found to exist in connection with combinations of capital organized into trusts, and again invite attention to my discussion of the subject at that time.

Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious, and which are within federal jurisdiction, should be promptly applied by congress.

THE PHILIPPINES.

In my last annual message I dwelt at some length upon the condition of affairs in the Philippines. While seeking to impress upon you that the grave responsibility of the future government of those islands rests with the congress of the United States, I abstained from recommending at that time a specific and final form of government for the territory actually held by the United States forces and in which as long as insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. I stated by purpose, until congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, to use the authority vested in me by the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats, placing, to that end, at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of congress and the people have provided. No contrary expression of the will of congress having been made, I have steadfastly pursued the purpose so declared, employing the civil arm as well toward the accomplishment of pacification and the institution of local governments within the lines of authority and law.

The commission was instructed to proceed to Manila and to communicate with the military governor of the Philippine islands, who directed to render to them every assistance within his power in the performance of their duties. Without hampering them by too specific instructions, they were enjoined, after making themselves familiar with the conditions and needs of the country, to devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal governments, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable and subject to the least degree of supervision and control which a careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control show to be consistent with the maintenance of law, order and loyalty.

The next subject in order of importance should be the organization of government in the larger administrative divisions corresponding to counties, departments or provinces, in which the common interests of many municipalities falling within the same lines, or the same natural geographical limits, may best be subserved by a common administration. Whenever the commission is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the islands is such that the central administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control they will report that conclusion to the secretary of war, with their recommendations as to the form of central government to be established for the purpose of taking over the control.

Beginning with September 1, 1900, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval, through the secretary of war, that part of the power of government in the Philippine islands which is of a legislative nature was transferred from the military governor of the islands to this commission, to be thereafter exercised by them in tne place and stead of the military governor until the establishment of the civil central government for the islands, or until congress shall otherwise provide.

Progress in the hoped-for direction has been favorable. Our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the islands, overcoming the organized forces of the insurgents and carrying order and administrative regularity to all quarters. What opposition remains is for the most part scattered, obeying no concerted plan of strategic action, operating only by the methods common to the traditions of guerilla warfare, which, while ineffective to alter the general control now established, are still sufficient to beget insecurity among the populations that have felt the good results of our control and thus delay the conferment upon them of the fuller measures of local self-government, of education and of industrial and agricultural development which we stand ready to give them.

By the spring of this year the effective opposition of the dissatisfied Tagals to the authority of the United States was virtually ended, thus opening the door for the extension of a stable administration over much of the territory of the archipelago. Desiring to bring this about, I appointed in March last a civil commission composed of Hon. William H. Taft, of Ohio; Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan; Hon. Luke I. Wright, of Tennessee; Hon. Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, and Prof. Bernard Moses, of California. The aims of their mission and the scope of their authority are clearly set forth in my instructions of April 7, 1900, addressed to the secretary of war to be transmitted to them.

Coincidentally with the entrance of the commission upon its labors, I caused to be issued by Gen. MacArthur, the military governor of the Philippines, on June 21, 1900, a proclamation of amnesty in generous terms, of which many of the insurgents took advantage, among them a number of important leaders.

This commission, composed of eminent citizens representing the diverse geographical and political interests of the country, and bringing to their task the ripe fruits of long and intelligent service in educational, administrative and judicial careers, made great progress from the outset. As early as August 21, 1900, it submitted a preliminary report, which will be laid before congress and from which it appears that already the good effects of returning order are felt; that business is improving as peace extends; that a larger area is under sugar cultivation than ever before; that the customs revenues are greater than at any time during Spanish rule; that economy in the military administration has created a surplus fund of $6,000,000, available for needed public improvements; that a stringent civil service law is in preparation; that railroad communications are expanding, opening up rich districts, and that a comprehensive scheme of education is being organized.

Later reports from the commission show yet more encouraging advance toward insuring the benefits of liberty and good government to the Filipinos, in the interest of humanity and with the aim of building up an enduring, self-supporting and self-administering community in those far eastern seas. I would impress upon congress that whatever legislation may be enacted in respect to the Philippine islands should be along these generous lines. The fortune of war has thrown upon this nation an unsought trust which should be unselfishly discharged and devolves upon this government a moral as well as material responsibility toward these millions whom we have freed from an oppressive yoke.

I have on another occasion called the Filipinos "the wards of the nation." Our obligation as guardian was not lightly assumed; it must not be otherwise than honestly fulfilled, aiming first of all to benefit those who have come under our fostering care. It is our duty to so treat them that our flag may be no less beloved in the mountains of Luzon and the fertile zones of Mindanao and Negros than it is at home, that there as here it shall be the symbol of liberty, enlightenment and progress in every avenue of development.

PORTO RICO.

The civil government of Porto Rico provided for by the act of congress approved April 12, 1900, is in successful operation. The courts have been established. The governor and his associates, working intelligently and harmoniously, are meeting with commendable success.

On the 6th of November a general election was held in the island for members of the legislature and the body elected has been called to convene on the first Monday of December.

I recommend that legislation be enacted by the congress conferring upon the secretary of the interior supervision over the public lands in Porto Rico, and that he be directed to ascertain the location and quantity of lands the title to which remained in the crown of Spain at the date of cession of Porto Rico to the United States, and that appropriations necessary for surveys be made, and that the methods of the disposition of such lands be prescribed by law.

On the 25th of July, 1900, I directed that a call be issued for an election in Cuba for members of a constitutional convention to frame a constitution as a basis for a stable and independent government in the island. The election was held on September 15, and the convention assembled on November 5, 1900, and is now in session.

THE ARMY.

The present strength of the army is 100,000 men—65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers. Under the act of March 2, 1899, on June 30 next the present volunteer force will be discharged and the regular army will be reduced to 2,447 officers and 29,025 enlisted men.

We have in Cuba between 5,000 and 6,000 troops. For the present our troops in that island cannot be materially diminished, and certainly not until the conclusion of the labors of the constitutional convention now in session and a government provided by the new constitution shall have been established and its stability assured.

In Porto Rico we have reduced the garrisons to 1,635, which includes 879 native troops. There is no room for further reduction here.

We will be required to keep a considerable force in the Philippine islands for some time to come. From the best information obtainable we will need there for the immediate future from 45,000 to 60,000 men. I am sure the number may be reduced, as the insurgents shall acknowledge the authority of the United States of which there are assuring indications.

It must be apparent that we will require an army of about 60,000, and that during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the president should have authority to increase the force to the present number of 100,000. Included in this number authority should be given to raise native troops in the Philippines up to 15,000. The full discussion of this subject by the secretary of war in his annual report is called to your earnest attention.

THE NAVY.

Very efficient service has been rendered by the navy in connection with the insurrection in the Philippines and the recent disturbance in China.

A very satisfactory settlement has been made of the long pending question of the manufacture of armor plate. A reasonable price has been secured and the necessity for a government armor plant avoided.

I approve of the recommendations of the secretary for new vessels and for additional officers and men which the required increase of the navy makes necessary.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The rapid growth of the postal service is a sure index of the great business activity of the country. Its most striking new development is the extension of the rural free delivery. This has come almost wholly within the last year. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1899-1900 the number of routes in operation was only 391, and most of these had been running less than 12 months. On November 15, 1900, the number had increased to 2,614, reaching into 44 states and territories, and serving a population of 1,801,524. The number of applications now pending and awaiting action nearly equals all those granted up to the present time, and by the close of the current fiscal year about 4,000 routes will have been established.

PENSIONS.

At the end of the fiscal year there were on the pension roll 993,529 names, a net increase of 2,010 over the fiscal year 1899. The number added to the rolls during the year was 45,344. The amount disbursed for army pensions during the year was $134,700,597 and for navy pensions $3,761,533, a total of $138,462,130, leaving an unexpended balance of $5,542,768 to be covered into the treasury, which shows an increase over the previous year's expenditure of $107,077.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

Much interesting information is given in the report of the governor of Hawaii as to the progress and development of the islands during the period from July 7, 1898, the date of the approval of the joint resolution of congress providing for their annexation, up to April 30, 1900, the date of the approval of the act providing a government for the territory and thereafter.

The last Hawaiian census, taken in the year 1896, gives a total population of 109,020, of which 31,019 were native Hawaiians. The number of Americans reported was 8,485. The results of the federal census, taken this year, show the islands to have a total population of 154,001, showing an increase over that reported in 1896 of 44,981, or 41.2 per cent.

There has been marked progress in the educational, agricutural and railroad development of the islands.

THE CENSUS.

The director of the census states that the work in connection with the twelfth census is progressing favorably. This national undertaking, ordered by congress each decade, has finally resulted in the collection of an aggregation of statistical facts to determine the industrial growth of the country, its manufacturing and mechanical resources, its richness in mines and forests, the number of its agriculturalists, their farms and products, its educational and religious opportunities, as well as questions pertaining to sociological conditions.

The labors of the officials in charge of the bureau indicate that the law of March 3, 1899, requiring the completion of the four important and most desired subjects, namely, population, agricultural, manufacturing and vital statistics, will be completed within the prescribed limit.

The field work incident to the above inquiries is now practically finished, and as a result the population of the states and territories, including the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska, has been announced. The growth of population during the last decade amounts to over 13,000,000, a greater numerical increase than in any previous census in the history of the country.

Bulletins will be issued as rapidly as possible giving the population by states and territories and by minor civil divisions. Several announcements of this kind have already been made, and it is hoped that the list will be completed by January 1. Other bulletins giving the results of the manufacturing and agricultural inquiries will be given to the public as rapidly as circumstances will admit.

The director, while confident of his ability to complete the different branches of the undertaking in the allotted time, finds himself embarrassed by the lack of a trained force properly equipped for statistical work, thus raising the question whether in the interest of economy and a thorough execution of the census work there should not be retained in the government employ a certain number of experts, not only to aid in the preliminary organization prior to the taking of the decennial census, but in addition to have the advantage in the field and office work of the bureau of trained assistants to facilitate the early completion of this enormous undertaking.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The department of agriculture has been extending its work during the past year, reaching farther for new varieties of seeds and plants; co-operating more fully with the states and territories in research along useful lines; making progress in meteorological work relating to lines of wireless telegraphy and forecasts for ocean-going vessels; continuing inquiry as to animal disease; looking into the extent and character of food adulteration; outlining plans for the care, preservation and intelligent harvesting of our woodlands; studying soils that producers may cultivate with better knowledge of conditions and helping to clothe desert places with grass.

Our island possessions are being considered that their peoples may be helped to produce the tropical products now so extensively brought into the United States. Inquiry into methods of improving our roads has been active during the year; help has been given to many localities and scientific investigation of material in the states and territories has been inaugurated. Irrigation problems in our semi-arid regions are receiving careful and increased consideration.

The collection of statistics regarding our crops is being improved and sources of information are being enlarged, to the end that producers may have the earliest advices regarding crop conditions. There has never been a time when those for whom it was established have shown more appreciation of the services of the department.

In my annual message of December 5, 1898, I called attention to the necessity for some amendment of the alien contract law. There still remain important features of the rightful application of the eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration, and I again commend these subjects to the careful attention of congress.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

That there may be secured the best service possible in the Philippine islands, I have issued, under date of November 30, 1900, the following order:

"The United States civil service commission is directed to render such assistance as may be practicable to the civil service board for maintenance of an honest civil service in the Philippine islands and for that purpose to conduct examinations for the civil service of the Philippine islands, upon the request of the civil service board of said islands, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the said board and the said United States civil service commission."

The civil service commission is greatly embarrassed in its work for want of an adequate permanent force for clerical and other assistance. Its needs are fully set forth in its report. I invite attention to the report, and especially urge upon congress that this important bureau of the public service, which passes upon the qualifications and character of so large a number of the officers and employes of the government, should be supported by all needed appropriations to secure promptness and efficiency.

I am very much impressed with the statement made by the heads of all the departments of the urgent necessity of a hall of public records. In every departmental building in Washington, so far as I am informed, the space for official records is not only exhausted, but all the rooms are lined with shelves, the middle floor space of many rooms is filled with file cases, and garrets and basements, which were never intended and are unfitted for their accommodation, are crowded with them. Aside from the inconvenience there is great danger, not only from fire, but from the weight of these records upon timbers not intended for their support. There should be a separate building especially designed for the purpose of receiving and preserving the annually accumulating archives of the several executive departments. Such a hall need not be a costly structure, but should be so arranged as to admit of enlargement from time to time. I urgently recommend that congress take early action in this matter.

I transmit to congress a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the American Bar association concerning the proposed celebration of John Marshall day, February 4, 1901. Fitting exercises have been arranged, and it is earnestly desired by the committee that congress may participate in this movement to honor the memory of the great jurist.

The transfer of the government to this city is a fact of great historical interest. Congress having provided for "an appropriate national celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia," the committees authorized by it have prepared a program for the 12th of December, 1900, which date has been selected as the anniversary day.

Deep interest has been shown in the arrangements for the celebration by the members of the committees of the senate and house of representatives, the committee of governors appointed by the president, and the committees appointed by the citizens and inhabitants of the District of Columbia generally. The program, in addition to a reception and other exercises at the executive mansion, provides commemorative exercises to be held jointly by the senate and house of representatives in the hall of the house of representatives and a reception in the evening at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in honor of the governors of the states and territories.

In our great prosperity we must guard against the danger it invites of extravagance in government expenditures and appropriations; and the chosen representatives of the people will, I doubt not, furnish an example in their legislation of that wise economy which in a season of plenty husbands for the future. In this era of great business activity and opportunity, caution is not untimely. It will not abate, but strengthen confidence. It will not retard, but promote legitimate industrial and commercial expansion. Our growing power brings with it temptations and perils requiring constant vigilance to avoid. It must not be used to invite conflicts nor for oppression, but for the more effective maintenance of those principles of equality and justice upon which our institutions and happiness depend. Let us keep always in mind that the foundation of our government is liberty; its superstructure, peace.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Cameron County Press

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance.....$1 50

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2 00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less $5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising

No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

Croker has had to pay an income tax in England. Naturally, he is very mad over it.

French sympathy seems to be entirely for publication and not necessarily a proof of good faith.

Croker says he was misrepresented during the campaign. True, Bryan called him a great and good man.

It is a little curious that people seem to think of Pettigrew a great deal and yet no one would claim that they think a great deal of him.

Senator Wellington seems to be like the famous lost dog—he has eat up his tag and there is no telling where he is going.

Count von Waldersee is said to be tired of his life in China. What did he expect? One long continuous farewell performance.

It seems a pity that Minister Conger and Vice-President Roosevelt cannot exchange places. Pekin is too strenuous for Conger, but Rooseveld would be happy there.

They do say that some of the disgruntled Democrats are addressing Senator Jones as senator Jonah. Which shows they havn't much sporting blood.

Boston has discovered that some of her alleged antiquities are bogus, but the list is not believed to include the famous baked beans nor the sacred codfish of that city.

The first thing we know, somebody will be blaming the delay in the peace negotiations on China. It has been charged up to practically every other nation already.

If the Sultan wants to pay that indemnity by the cruiser route and the missionaries are willing to accept that way, it is hard to see what the administration can do about it.

Hold on, gentlemen, please wait until Congress considers the matter before you make up your minds positively as to just what articles are to be exempted from war taxation.

Democrats say they will not be reorganized. No doubt that is what the jackass rabbits would say if they were informed of the plans recently inaugurated to improve their breed.

Few indeed question the justice of reducing southern representation, but most people admit that it is impossible to do anything of the kind at the short session. Representative Crumpacker's ideas are good but he is about a year ahead of his time.

No one contends that the Philippines can be governed on just the same basis that the United States can. They cannot and what is done there, should be no criterion of what is done here. It may be necessary to coin unlimited silver there, while few indeed still recommend anything of the kind here.

How about your winter flannels? If you need any N. Seger has them in all grades and prices.

The Ruthless War on Quay.

The Philadelphia North American makes the appointment of Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing an occasion for congratulating and also for lecturing President McKinley, says the Pittsburg Commercial. It congratulates him on rejecting the Pennsylvania candidate for that position, ex-Congressman Brumm, who it is understood, was recommended by Governor Stone and ex-Senator Quay, the indomnitable leader of the Republican party in the State that has, in two successive elections, rolled up the prodigious plurality of about 300,000 for Mr. McKinley. It lectures him because, in the past, he has not seen fit to ignore all of the recommendations of that leader.

The North American notes the fact that within an hour after Mr. Quay had left the White House, where he went, presumably, to put in a kind word for his and the president's friend, Mr. Brumm, the President appointed Mr. Meredith, of Illinois, to the place. The North American calls that a "snub" for Quay and wants to know if it means that the President has made up his mind "to cut himself loose altogether from the Pennsylvania machine henceforward." Our Philadelphia contemporary, chief organ of the insurgents, asserts that in the past "the President has subjected himself to nation-wide criticism, as severe as it has been just, for his course in turning over the Federal patronage of this State to the men who are the worst enemies of the Republican party."

That is merely a matter of opinion. The election returns do not indicate that the President's disposal of patronage in Pennsylvania or elsewhere did any damage to his candidacy or to his party's solidity. In spite of the bitter, relentless war waged on Mr. Quay by Mr. Wanamaker and all the members and organs of the anti-Quay faction, they have been uniformly defeated, and Quay has been victorious in every appeal to the people. He defeated his enemies overwhelmingly in 1898, and they prevented his election only by tactics which a Republican President could not indorse without destroying his party. He defeated them still more decisively in 1900, winning out handsomely against an alliance between insurgents and Democrats. And if there is not more perfidy in Pennsylvania than her worst enemies suspect, he will be returned to his seat in the Senate.

As to the refusal of the President to appoint Mr. Brumm, what reason is there to regard it as indicating unfriendliness to the Pennsylvania leader? Something like that is inevitable in every appointment where there is more than one applicant. If that was a "snub for Quay," there is no Republican Senator, no Republican Representative, no prominent Republican who has not been repeatedly snubbed by President McKinley and all of his Republican predecessors.

The truth is that the President, placed in a very delicate position, has tried in a quiet way to heal the irreparable breach in Pennsylvania without taking either side. But he treated Mr. Quay just as he did other Republican Senators so long as he held his seat in that body. That he will treat him otherwise when he completes his series of triumphs by being sent back to that seat is scarcely a supposable case.

Advice to Women.

Mrs. Ewing is all right. In a talk recently at Marietta, O., she said very correctly, "The average American man is a saint," and then explained:

"The saintliness of the American man is shown in his long and patient acceptance of an ill-managed home and badly cooked food. I would have the Legislature of Ohio pass a law prohibiting any girl from getting married until she knows how to do housework. You women can never expect to make a success of the business of housekeeping until you go at it yourselves. Train yourselves and your daughters. Take a lesson from the men. No man would think of turning all his businss affairs over to ignorant helpers from an intelligence office. Instead, he acquaints himself with the minutest details of his work. That is what you women must do. You must be especially trained for business of home making if home making is to be your life work, just as the doctor or the lawyer prepares for his life work.

"I do not believe in establishing training schools for servants. It has been tried and it has always failed. There is only one place to learn it—in the home—and one way to learn it—by doing it. Intellect, heart and conscience are more essential in the kitchen than anywhere else on earth, and good food is one of the mightiest moral forces of the universe."

LIVING PICTURES.—It has become necessary to change the date of our entertainment, which will be given on Tuesday evening, Dec. 18th, instead of Friday evening, as before announced. Our program will consist largely of tableaux from Greek Mythology, English History, Longfellow's and Tennyson's poems, and Mother Goose Rhymes, with piano accompaniments. We will be assisted in the musical part of our program by Miss Walker, Miss Huntly, Miss Nellie Huntly, Mrs. Frank Beers and Miss Myrtle Olmsted. In Presbyterian Church, December 18th. Tickets, 15 cents.

Lost In Self Admiration.

It happened in an "L" car. He was tall, handsome and just a little too well dressed and was reading a pamphlet on which stood out in letters large enough to be plainly legible to the opposite row of passengers the title, "Correct Dress." They all noticed him, for he was really beautiful.

There was no doubt as to what he was reading. The passengers followed it almost line by line and knew just what part of the essay he had reached. It began when his eyes left the book and glanced dubiously at his cloth topped patent leathers. He shook his head slightly as he saw that the upper was of a trifle too pronounced a pattern. Next he took in his trousers, and a bland smile of satisfaction wreathed his face. There was a slight frown when he compared his waistcoat with the haberdasher's manual, but his coat and hat were evidently irreproachable.

The end of the inventory and of the spectators' self control came when the beautiful one began to admire in the back of his watch case his neckwear, his shirt and the faultless curves of his collar. A titter from the two girls in the corner, and the whole benchful exploded. The model of pulchritude looked up, shut his book with a snap, blushed furiously and left the car at the next station.—New York Mail and Express.

An Amateur Savant Fooled.

The stories are common enough of fire engines being turned out to quench an aurora, and, on the other hand, it has not seldom happened that a very mundane conflagration has passed muster for a "celestial display."

In the memoirs of Baron Stockmar an amusing anecdote is related of one Herr von Radowitz, who was given to making the most of easily picked up information. A friend of the baron's went to an evening party near Frankfort, where he expected to meet Herr von Radowitz. On his way he saw a barn burning, stopped his carriage, assisted the people and waited till the flames were nearly extinguished. When he arrived at his friend's house, he found Herr von Radowitz, who had previously taken the party to the top of the building to see an aurora, dilating on terrestrial magnetism, electricity, etc. Radowitz asked Stockmar's friend, "Have you seen the beautiful aurora borealis?"

He replied: "Certainly. I was there myself. It will soon be over." An explanation followed as to the barn on fire. Radowitz was silent some ten minutes, then he took up his hat and quietly disappeared.—Knowledge.

Not a Success.

The experiment was not a success.

Frequently she had complained that he was not as he used to be, that his love seemed to have grown cold and that he was too prosaic and matter of fact. So when he found one of his old love letters to her he took it with him the next time he was called away from the city, made a copy of it and mailed it to her.

"John Henry," she exclaimed when he returned, "you're the biggest fool that ever lived. I believe you have softening of the brain. What did you mean by sending me that trash?"

"Trash, my dear," he expostulated.

"Yes, trash—just sickly, sentimental nonsense."

"That isn't how you described it when I first wrote it and sent it to you," he protested. "You said then it was the dearest, sweetest letter ever written, and you insist now that I have changed and you haven't. I thought I would try to"—

"Well, you didn't succeed," she interrupted, and she was mad for two days. Sometimes it is mighty difficult to please a woman.—Chicago Post.

Doors In China.

In China doors are often round, leaf shaped or semicircular. In placing them the builder usually avoids having one opposite another lest evil spirits find their way from the street into the recesses of the building. The doorways separating the courts of a garden are usually of an elaborate kind, and the octagonal form is one of the most popular.

Religious superstition asserts itself in Chinese architecture, and the universal sacredness of the numerals three and nine is shown in the arrangement of temple doors. There is a triple gateway to each of the halls of the imperial palace, and the same order prevails at the Ming tombs, and the sacred person of the emperor when he was in his Peking home could only be approached even by the highest officials after three times three prostrations. The Temple of Heaven has a triple roof, a triple marble staircase, and all its mystic symbolism points either to three or its multiples.

Her Challenge.

A woman in Cape Colony on trial for some offense was told that she might "challenge" any one on the jury to whom she objected. She immediately took advantage of the permission by challenging a highly respectable farmer. On being asked afterward what her reason had been for doing so she explained that she had supposed she was obliged to object to some one, so she had picked out the ugliest.

Concerning Woman.

Miss Spitkurl (giggling)—Oh, Mr. Sharp, you know a woman is only as old as she looks.

Mr. Sharp—She ought to be thankful she isn't as young as she acts.—Detroit Free Press.

When potatoes were first introduced in Germany, they were for a long time, like tomatoes, cultivated merely as a curiosity. No one ate them, even pigs refusing them.

About 88 per cent of the West Indian cyclones occur in August, September and October.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Diamond rings and pins, the latest, at Hirsch's.

There is only one place to buy books and that is at Taggart's.

The best goods at the lowest prices is what keeps LaBar's team busy—watch them. 42

FOR RENT.—Furnished rooms to let. Apply to Mrs. Wm. Hackenberg, Emporium, Pa. 41-4t

The only place in the county to buy the best furniture at the lowest prices, at LaBar's. 42

Full line of silverware, fancy mantle clocks, carving sets and other silver novelties at Hirsch's.

That show case of dolls is simply a fine display and if you want a doll Taggart's is the place to buy it.

WORTH SEEING.—Have you seen the display of solid silver at Metzger's? It is worth going to see. 40-4t

If you want a nice lounge for a Christmas present, go to LaBar's, the place you can always buy the cheapest. 42

WANTED QUICK.—Do you want a doctor quick? Phone No. 26, and Dr. Heilman can be had instantly from any part of town. 40-4t

Parlor suits, book cases, choffoniers, bedroom suits, in fact everything in the furniture line, going cheap at LaBar's. 42

Hirsch, the jeweler, is displaying a fine line of ladies gold pens and holders, watches, chains, gold rings, necklaces, etc.

Sterling silver novelties at Taggart's are as good as there is in the market, and you will find prices very much less.

Christmas has struck Taggart's in royal shape, with the largest and best stock of China ever brought to our town.

FOR SALE.—A well watered farm with good buildings, for sale or rent. Terms easy. Also town property for sale. Apply to F. D. Leet, Emporium, Pa. 41-4t

SHAW'S PURE MALT.—Is no doctored compound, but a pure, wholesome and strengthening stimulant. Especially commended for medical purposes. Sold by F. X. Blumle, Emporium, Pa. n2-yl

Rocking chairs! Rocking chairs!! Rocking chairs!!! an endless variety to select from for Christmas. All prices at LaBar's. 42

Have you seen the great variety of neckware at Bedard's the tailor? If not you have missed it. You should make your selections early for Christmas and get the best.

NEW CITY DRAY.—Jas. Haviland has established a new City Dray, built after the style of most popular city drays. Anyone in need of any service in this line can be accommodated by leaving orders at the Warner House. All orders will receive prompt attention. 35tf

APPRECIATION.—Can you blame people for patronizing merchants, that show their appreciation for their custom by making it convenient for their customers? A store without a telephone *closes its doors* to a large number of customers from the best trade of the town. 40-4t

PLEASE REMEMBER—That we do NOT begrudge the time spent showing you our goods, whether you buy or not. We consider that you are doing us a favor by calling to inspect our stock. We would be pleased to have you come every day—and bring your work. We are proud of the quality of our goods and we want you to examine them. We know that for *real values* they positively cannot be excelled.
METZGER THE JEWELER.

The Fad.

Photographs will be the fad for Xmas presents this year. Come in and see our latest finish. Do not wait until the last day. Everybody wants your picture. Why not make them a present of one this Christmas? We make the best at Schriever's Art Gallery.
41 W. G. BAIR, Prop.

A SPECIAL INVITATION—Is extended to the public to inspect our line of Christmas goods now coming in every day. The nicest line of *fine* goods ever shown in this town. Our prices cannot be beaten by anyone, for good goods. METZGER'S. 40-4t

YOU ARE INVITED—To inspect the finest display of cut glass ever shown in this section. These goods are the finest made, things to be proud of, goods that you would not be ashamed of when Mrs. McKinley visits you. Don't buy trashy stuff You can get the good kind just as well, elegant patterns, deep cutting, and diamond finish.
40-4t At Metzger's, of course.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?—That elegant line of "real French ebony," with genuine silver mountings, engraved free, finest bristles, warranted solid backs. They are the "correct" thing.
40 4t METZGER'S.

STERLING SILVER.—Our carefully selected line of sterling goods, is made up from fine, heavy patterns. We have learned that the people are tired of the cheap, flimsy goods and confine our line to articles that you need not be ashamed to present to your best friend. We engrave everything free.
40-4t METZGER.

YOUNG MEN WANTED, with fair education and good character, to learn telegraphy, railroad accounting, and typewriting. This is endorsed by all leading railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assisted to positions. Ladies also admitted. Write for free catalogue.
GLOBE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE.
16-26t Lexington, Ky.

Railroad News.

BUFFALO DIVISION.

Plans for improvements on the Buffalo & Allegheny Valley Division of the Pennsylvania, which includes the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad, says the Buffalo Commercial, are being carefully formulated, preparatory to more active work in the spring. At present and for some time past, engineers have been surveying between Buffalo and Oil City, to ascertain existing grades, and the sections most needing correction.

The present alignment of the Western New York & Pennsylvania is said to be good, but the Pennsylvania railroad could save money by reducing some of the grades. The grade from Emporium to Keating is a sharp rise of 116 feet to the mile. On the rest of this division there is little grade.

On the Pittsburg Division from Buffalo to Dunkirk, at which point the road becomes quite steep, the grade until it reaches the summit is 120 feet to the mile. From the summit to Oil City there is a sharp decline. On the Rochester Division from Olean to Black Creek the road is practically level. There is an easy fall in the grade to Oakland. From this place to Sonyea, the decline is steep.

The Western New York & Pennsylvania, as an independent line, secured most of its business from Pittsburg, but it is understood that under the control of the Pennsylvania railroad the volume of business from Buffalo has shown a heavy increase.

W. N. Y. & P. VETS PENSIONED.

President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania railroad states that the employes of the newly acquired lines, the Allegheny Valley and Western New York & Pennsylvania, would, after Jan. 1, 1901, be eligible to become pensioners, providing they were 70 years of age.

Solomon Up-To-Date.

The wise man holds his tongue, and so sometimes does the fool.

Son, beware of the gossip. He seems harmless, but he is more to be shunned than the liar.

It is cheap to be a deadbeat, but it is often expensive in more ways than one.

Some of those wise old guys are not so smart after all, for the Fool-Killer generally gets them all at some time or another.

Wine is a mocker and strong drink is raging, but a man never finds it out until the next day.

A lion causes fear by his roaring, and is like many men who get through the world on their bluffing.

Little children should be seen and not heard, but they don't know it.

The PRESS, one year $1.50.

Cultivate Wholesome Thoughts.

If you observe yourself becoming addicted to disagreeable habits, turn from them at once and flee away. If your prejudices are strong, and you are prone to think that everybody whose interests have conflicted with your own, or who may hold different views of public policy, is a bad man, get rid of the idea at once. If you do not you will become a chronic grumbler and a disagreeable old crank before the seasons of life have reached the sear and yellow. What in a young man is only a slightly disagreeable trait becomes in an elderly man, after the wheels of thoughts have run for a long time in that groove, a pronounced characteristic. Cultivate sweet and wholesome thoughts, and good habits, and when old age comes upon you, kindness and forbearance will beam from every feature of a countenance illuminated by the love of your fellowmen.—Spirit.

A Woman's Awful Peril.

"There is only one chance to save your life and that is through an operation" were the startling words heard by Mrs. L. B. Hunt of Lime Ridge, Wis., from her doctor after he had vainly tried to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. Gall stones had formed and she constantly grew worse. Then she began to use Electric Bitters which wholly cured her. It's a wonderful stomach, liver and kidney remedy. Cures dyspepsia, loss of appetite. Try it. Only 50 cents. Guaranteed. For sale by L. Taggart. Dec

Oom Paul is not likely to do much in the king-row.

Letter to Dr. E. O. Bardwell.

Emporium, Pa.

Dear Sir: For your house, no matter what's the matter with it—it isn't a human you know—a prescription.

Devoe lead and zinc. Apply with a brush, from one to three coats—get a painter to do it.

Your state chemist knows all about Devoe; has analyzed it; reports it pure; will analyze it occasionally. He buys it wherever he likes—it is generally in the best paint-store in town.

You know what the color and dryer are for; do you know what the lead and zinc and oil are for? Not being a painter, you may not choose to know; but we'll teil you.

Lead and zinc and oil combine to form a rubbery waterproof coat to keep out dampness. There's the whole business.

The oil would do it alone; lead and oil would do it, without the zinc; zinc and oil without the lead; but the three together are best, because they wear best.

We say to you, "get a painter," as we'd say to him, "get a doctor"—every man to his trade. Can't all be painters and doctors; don't want to.

You will be more successful in a prosperous looking house; and he in good health. Take good care of one another.

Yours truly,
15 F. W. DEVOE & Co.

FIRST GREAT

ANNIVERSARY SALE.

One Year Ago,

When we first entered this business field as HONEST, up-to-date, "PRICE LOWERING HUSTLERS" for the people's patronage, we were met with the cold and most bitter enmity of the high-priced profit-grasping monopoly, who fought us, "tooth and nail," both in the open and in the dark. But we drove, rough shod, over these 100% autocrats and right from the start victory perched on our low priced banner.

This month we shall celebrate our signal mercantile victory and First Birthday by giving the public, who stood by us so nobly and aided us by their most liberal patronage and personal support, the greatest lay out of Gigantic Bargains ever offered in any town on earth.

For months we have persistently planned for this event, and now have the finest and largest line of

Holiday Furniture in this County.

Come one! Come all! and join in this first GREAT ANNIVERSARY BARGAIN JUBILEE.

AN ENDLESS LINE OF BEAUTIFUL CHAIRS.

MAIL ORDERS receive prompt and conscientious attention

WE GUARANTEE TO PLEASE YOU. GIVE US A CALL.

Scientific Embalming! Funeral Directing!!

$36. FINE BROADCLOTH CASKET, FUNERAL CAR AND SERVICES, $36.

RESIDENCE UP STAIRS. *OPEN ALL NIGHT.*

Remember the place, next door to the

ODD FELLOWS BLOCK.

THE EMPORIUM FURNITURE COMPANY,

BERNARD EGAN, Manager,

EMPORIUM. - - - PA.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., Sept. 11, 1900.

NEMOPHILA, per sack,	$1 20
Graham, "	60
Rye "	60
Buckwheat, "	75
Patent Meal, "	45
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 10
Chop Feed, "	1 10
White Middlings, "	1 10
Bran, "	1 10
Corn, per bushel,	60
White Oats, per bushel,	37
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

R. C. DODSON.
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.
IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

Only the purest drugs are good for sick people. They can't afford to experiment. You may safely trust your prescriptions with us. We make a specialty of this work and are proud of the success we have achieved.

Doctors appreciate the care and accuracy with which their prescriptions are compounded and that accounts for our large trade.

R. C. DODSON.

OPERA HOUSE,
Wednesday, Dec. 19th.
Guy Bros'.
BIG
Minstrels.
Entire New Show. All New People.

New First Part With Special Scenery.

10—Buck Dancers—10.

6—Funny End Men—6.

10—Big Specialties—10.

Concert Orchestra.

Watch for the grand street parade.

Seats on sale at H. S. Lloyd's.
Prices 35c-50c.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by post a card, or letter, personally.

Geo. W. Huntley, Jr., of Driftwood, visited in Emporium on Tuesday.

John Bauer, the milk man, is confined to his house with an attack of la grippe.

Charles Gleason, of Boston, Mass., transacted business in Emporium Saturday evening.

Mr. Major T. Moore and Miss Theresia Wilhelm, both of Emporium, were married at Olean, N. Y., Dec. 1.

Mrs. Frank Mundy, wife of ex-Sheriff Mundy, was called to Farmersville, N. Y., on Tuesday, by telegram informing her of the death of her mother, in her 91st year.

Miss Maggie Coyle, the efficient assistant in the postoffice, is suffering from a severe attack of grippe and overtaxation from too close adherence to her office duties.

Dennis J. Shea, years ago a resident of this county, but now residing at Eldred, Pa., has been visiting friends in Emporium for several days, guest at City Hotel.

John Edelman, of Emporium, spent Tuesday in town.....Mrs. W. S. Warner spent Sunday with friends in Emporium....Miss Agnes Hutchison spent Sunday with friends in Emporium.....George Sykes, of Galeton, was the guest of friends in town the first of the week.....Dr. D. D. Colcord, of First Fork, was in town Monday. The Dr. was waiting for his grist to be ground at the Brownlee mill, which, by-the-way, he says, does the best work of any mill in the county. The Doctor's Republican principles are the same as ever, but he thinks more of a Democrat who dare speak his honest convictions, than he does of lots of the so-called Republicans.–Austin Autograph.

C. W. Barr, of Lumber was in town on Tuesday on business. Wesley says if he did sleep in a barn a few nights previous to election, that was his business, and the Sinnamahoning liars club has no claim on him whatever.

Mrs. D. B. Morton and daughter were pleasant PRESS callers on Tuesday and informed us they had moved to Buffalo for the winter. Mr. Morton's duties on the W. N. Y. & P. requires him to reside in Buffalo. They are good citizens and we hope they will soon return to Cameron county.

Mr. and Mrs. John Morrison, of Emporium, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. R. E. Avery, of South Side.... Stella, the youngest daughter of F. P. Sykes is ill.....Mrs. D. H. Lamb was in Elmira on business Friday last.—Galeton Dispatch.

District Deputy Geo. R. McCrea, of Renovo, was in town Tuesday evening for the purpose of installing the officers of Emporium Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 382. There was a very large attendance.

Henry Ludlum returned from Troy, Pa., last Tuesday evening. He was called to Troy to attend the funeral of a brother, who died very suddenly.

The concert at the Court House, Tuesday evening by the Ithaca Concert Company, was a rich musical treat.

Bertha, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Jessop, is recovering from a long illness of pneumonia.

Mrs. W. L. Sykes, of Galeton, and Miss Grace Walker, of Emporium, are doing Buffalo this week.

Hon. J. W. Cochran, of Ashland, Wis., visited Emporium on Tuesday, guest of G. F. Balcom and wife.

Chief of Police Mundy run into the "jug" two common every day drunks, last Saturday.

Rich Valley.

Editor Press :—

Plenty of mud and some snow.

What has become of the Beechwood scribe?

George Curtis, who has been very low with pneumonia of the lungs, is on the road to recovery, a fact we are glad to note. Dr. Smith attended him.

It is quite late in the year for plowing, but evidently P. S. Culver thinks "better late than never."

Hileman Lewis is a champion wildcat slayer; out of a school of eight he killed three.

Mrs. Norah Barker is recovering from severe injuries, the result of a recent fall.

D. A. Peasley, one of our prosperous and energetic farmers, is erecting an addition to his barn. Contractor Frank Lewis is doing the work.

L. L. is all right. To prevent meddlers from tracking his buggy he simply carries it.

STRAYED.

Sterling Run.

Editor Press:—

Miss Hattie Haines, of St. Marys, was the guest of Mr. Kissell and family over Sunday.

Miss Nellie Kissell visited Mrs. R. L. Mason at Emporium.

Miss Ella Hacket, of Emporium called on the Misses Kissel on Sunday.

John Devling who has been ill for the past week with pnenmonia is improving slowly.

Mrs. James Strawbridge who was ill at our last writing, died at her home in Johnsonburg Saturday morning and was brought to this place for burial, Tuesday.

Roy Strawbridge, of Johnsonburg, was in town Saturday, preparing for the burial of his mother.

Miss Blanche A. Kissell taught the school on Chapman Hill for her sister Nellie on Tuesday.

Misses Ethel and Grace Devling made a flying trip to Emporium on Tuesday.

C. C. Craven is attending to business at Driftwood this week.

Charles Smith who has been employed in the kindlingwood factory at Portland Mills returned home Tuesday.

Mr. J. J. Collins, of Sinnamahoning, was seen in our town Sunday.

Thos. Eddy, of St. Marys, was in town Sunday.

PEGGY.

Cameron.

Mrs. Isaac Wykoff is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Harry Wilson and family at Portland Mills.

John Clark is working at Johnsonburg for the Paper Mill Co.

Dan'l Britton returned from the Williamsport Hospital slightly improved in health.

Mrs. J. L. Rockwell is visiting friends at DuBois this week.

Geo. Wykoff, of Emporium, was in town a couple of days last week.

Ed Killinger moved his family to Sterling Run Monday, where he is now employed at the tannery.

Patsey Clare and sister Miss Nellie left for Boston last week where they will visit their sister Mrs. J. C. Lynch.

John Snyder, of St. Marys, was in town last Friday.

No school last Friday on account of the teacher being sick.

Fred Morse moved his family to Emporium last Thursday,

Wm. Wykoff moved his family back to this place from Cowley Run.

Geo. Muriarty, of Renovo, who has been sick for some time, is back at his old position, Ass't Foreman for P. Clare.

R. H. Hirsh, at the old and popular Hirsh jewelry store, has now displayed a full line of silver novelties, ranging in prices from 25c to $1.00. No fancy prices. Honest goods at honest prices.

HON. GEORGE AUSTIN BARCLAY, OF SINNAMAHONING, PA.

HON. GEORGE AUSTIN BARCLAY.

Brief Obituary of a Pioneer Lumberman and Business Man.

[Subject of Illustration.]

HON. GEORGE AUSTIN BARCLAY, who died at his home in Sinnamahoning, Nov. 25th, 1900, aged 83 years, seven months and 18 days, was for many years one of the most popular and energetic lumbermen and business men in the State, being actively engaged in lumbering in Potter and Cameron counties, and at the same time conducting extensive lumbering enterprises in Michigan and other western States, accumulating considerable property. Born at Owega, N. Y., April 17th, 1817, he early emigrated, at the age of 17, to Michigan and entered the employ of the Northwestern Fur Company, controlled by John Jacob Astor, and became closely identified, and familiarized himself with the language and traits of the Indian–speaking their language fluently. His close business relations with the noble red men made him a general favorite and as a mark of distinction the Indians named him "Big Knife." Remaining in the wild west for years he studied the country and its resources carefully, an experience that years after was of invaluable benefit when he returned and invested in timber lands in Illinois and Michigan and erected saw mills.

Locating in Potter county he actively engaged in lumbering and farming until 1867 when he sold his business and invested his money in more western lands, at the same time taking up his residence in this county, where his sons, George B. and Chas. F., had actively engaged in the lumber business at Sinnamahoning. A hard worker all his life he actively put his shoulder to the wheel and a great share of the success of the firm of Barclay Bros. is due to his wonderful knowledge of the business. George A. Barclay was a wonderful man in many ways. A man of indomitable force, a pusher; blunt and emphatic at all times, yet ready to listen, learn and advise. When he entered upon any undertaking, he never tired until he saw his ideal accomplished. Having passed the major portion of his life around saw mills and in the lumber woods he was considered to be master mechanic when it came to fitting out a mill or adding improvements to keep up with the times. When he said a piece of machinery was ready, ready it was.

Although always, until late years, a busy man, Mr. Barclay took time to post himself on the current events of the day and when the question of sound money was at issue he wrote many interesting articles upon the side of sound money and was ever ready to forcibly discuss the issue.

Mr. Barclay was married at an early date and reared a family of three children—Mr. Geo. B. Barclay and Mr. Chas. F. Barclay, of Sinnamahoning, and Mrs. Mary E. Roberts, of Knoxville, Tenn., all of whom are living. His wife died in 1884 and her remains are resting in the family plot at Sinnamahoning.

In 1884 the Republicans unanimously tendered Mr. Barclay the nomination of Member of Assembly and elected him by a large majority, he serving with distinction and credit during the sessions of 1885-'86-'87 and 1888.

The years of hard toil had made its inroad and in July, 1893, his health commenced to fail. Partial paralysis overcame him and up to the time of his death he quietly awaited the call of his Master.

The funeral services were held at the M. E. Church, Sinnamahonjng, on Tuesday, Nov. 27th, 1900, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the services being conducted by his pastor, Rev. M. C. Piper, of M. E. Church, in the presence of hundreds of old friends and neighbors, in addition to his three children and many relatives. His remains were tenderly laid to rest beside his wife in the little cemetery at Wyside, overlooking the scenes of many active years of toil, on the banks of the picturesque Sinnamahoning.

The editor of the PRESS offers an apology to our readers, and more especially to the family of the deceased, for the late appearance of this obituary. After an absence of three weeks from home, at the time of his death, the matter was neglected, yet we feel it a duty we owe the dead to make these hasty and crude remarks. Years ago, when only a lad, we were kindly assisted by the deceased in a manner that gave us encouragement and confidence to push ahead and to do battle for what we considered, and he believed, to be right. We have always respected the deceased from that day and was his friend. Peace to his ashes.

Notes and News.

Fine boxes of bon-bons from 25c to 50c, at H. S. Lloyd's.

A fine line of Bibles, and "Key of Heaven" can be found at H. S. Lloyd's.

A BARGAIN.—House for rent or sale, cheap Easy payments. Apply to F. C. Rieck, Dentist.

Your children's Xmas will not be complete without some of that choice confectionery at H S. Lloyd's.

Xmas boxes of the leading brands of cigars—one dollar per box - twenty-five in each box, at H. S. Lloyd's.

Don't pass H S. Lloyd's china counter without glancing at the great variety of Jardineres, dishes, vases, &c. A glance means a gift purchased.

We have games and toys too numerous to mention, sleds and doll carriages, blackboards and doll furniture, drums and dishes. In fact Santa has left everything, to make the boys and girls happy, at H. S. Lloyd's.

Never before had we a better display of novelties, comprising colored and white pearl, ebony with sterling silver mountings, ladies' gold pens, fountain pens for gentlemen, in fact all kinds of fancy articles suitable for Xmas presents at H. S. Lloyd's.

BARGAIN DAY.—Every day is "bargain day" at N. Seger's. This is the only way to give the whole people the benefit of bargain days. You lose no time to arrange for certain days in which to trade. This is bargain day—the day in which you are ready to buy.

If you hav'nt seen H. S. Lloyd's display of Xmas goods, just drop in. Santa has distributed his goods on the counters, floor and shelves, from the front door to the back door. Even Santa himself may be found in the rear of the store keeping guard over the dolls which you'll find of every description and from every clime.

Don't be deceived by the ebony fad. The cost of the ebony in a comb and brush set is not to exceed ten cents, but you will have to pay from two to four dollars more for a comb and brush set in ebony than you will for the ebonized sets. Go to Taggart's and buy a set of his beautiful ebonized sets. Nothing better.

We have a larger and better stock of books than ever before, from "Mother Goose" to the latest novels at H. S. Lloyd's.

Zinc and Grinding Mawe
Devoe Lead and Zinc Paint wear twice as long as lead and oil mixed by hand.
tf

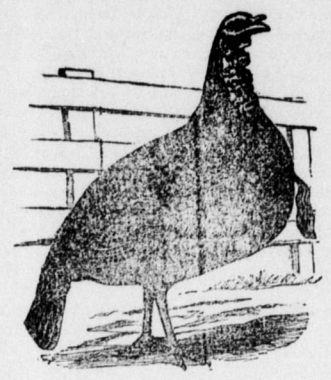
ELECTION NOTICE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Emporium, Pa., Dec. 4th, 1900.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before them, will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of one o'clock, p. m., and three o'clock, p. m., of said day.

41-5t. T. B. LLOYD, Cashier.

Day's.



Day's.

CHRISTMAS GOOD THINGS.

We have them now in stock and recommend that you come early, and gain the advantage of first choice, and avoid the rush of the eleventh hour.

* * * * *

It is our sincere wish that the good things which Christmas brings you will prove an earnest of many good things for months to follow. We wish to contribute to your contentment. Our large stock of edibles selected with the greatest care for this the most festive occasion of the year, is of the same excellent quality as has always been handled by us heretofore, and we are ready to supply your needs at the same reasonable prices, for thoroughly reliable goods.

TURKEYS.

Arrangements have been made for the very finest quality of stock, all young, sweet and nicely dressed, and the price will be low.

DUCKS, GEESE and CHICKENS.

And all the accessories, of the same high quality.

Leave Your Order Early.

And thereby insure perfect satisfaction.

FRUIT and VEGETABLES.

All that is necessary to make this occasion one of pleasure by satisfying the craving of the palate.

CHRISTMAS CANDY AND NUTS.

Discriminating buyers will do well to examine our line and get prices.

GROCERIES.

It is simply impossible for us to enumerate, and quote prices in the space we command, of all the good things we have in store for you. We ask you to drop in

BEFORE THE RUSH

And we will take pleasure in showing you the finest line to be seen in this county, without a doubt.

CHRISTMAS
=:= Tokens:

LOTS of them, and such as no one need be ashamed to present to the closest friend. Anything from a tooth-pick holder at 10 cts.

to the most delicate plate at $3.50.

AGAIN WE ADVISE

That you come early and leave your order, thereby giving us the opportunity of avoiding mistakes that are apt to be made in the rush of such occasions, and time to rectify any that may be made.

TELEPHONE 6, 4th St.

J. H. DAY.

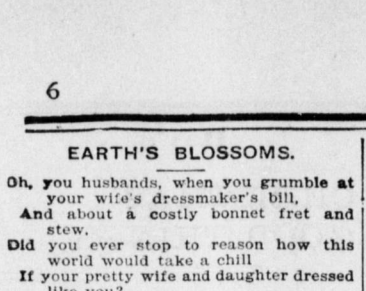
EARTH'S BLOSSOMS.

Oh, you husbands, when you grumble at
your wife's dressmaker's bill,
And about a costly bonnet fret and
stew,
Did you ever stop to reason how this
world would take a chill
If your pretty wife and daughter dressed
like you?
With your somber black cravat, and your
ugly, shiny hat,
And your coat, a perfect antidote for
mirth,
You are practical enough, like the kitchen
garden stuff,
But the women are the roses of the
earth.

When a crowd of men are gathered, it's a
sad and solemn show—
It's a living, breathing spectacle of
gloom;
Every single fellow's garments might be
patterned from a crow
That had pecked about an undertaker's
tomb;
But you let a woman go to that gathering of woe
And you will see a sight that's cheap
at any price,
For 'mid the funeral band, blithe and radiant, she'll stand
Like a flashing, gleaming bird of paradise.

So we mustn't growl and grumble, though
the bills be what they please
For the satins and the other precious
stuffs,
And be happy though our trousers do
get baggy at the knees,
And we often are obliged to trim our
cuffs.
Though we labor every day so that
they may be as gay,
When we see 'em, don't we get our
money's worth?
Though they do come rather high, we
must have 'em, you and I,
For the women are the roses of the
earth.

—Good Roads.



[Copyright, 1897, by F. Tennyson Neely.]

CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED.

But the quartermaster said he'd tried it with those very mules, between Emory and Medicine Bow a dozen times, and he'd risk it. The driver could get off his seat if he wanted to, and run alongside, but he'd stay where he was.

"Let me out, please," said the engineer, and jumped to the ground, and then the cavalcade pushed on again. The driver, as ordered by an employer whom he dare not disobey, let the reins drop on the mules' backs, the troopers falling behind, the yellow ambulance and the big baggage wagon bringing up the rear.

Then, with a horseman on each side, the mules were persuaded to push on again, and then when fairly started Burleigh called to the troopers to fall back, so that the mules should not, as he expressed it, "be influenced." "Leave them to themselves and they can get along all right," said he, "but mix them up with the horses, and they want them to take all the responsibility."

And now the command was barely crawling. Brooks, heavy, languid with splitting headache, lay in feverish torpor in his ambulance, asking only to be let alone. The engineer, a subaltern as yet, felt that he had no right attempting to advise men like Burleigh, who proclaimed himself an old campaigner. The aid-de-camp was getting both sleepy and impatient, but he, too, was much the quartermaster's junior in rank. As for Dean, he had no volition whatever. "Escort the party" were his orders, and that meant that he must govern the movements of his horses and men by the wishes of the senior staff official. And so they jogged along perhaps 20 minutes more, and then there was a sudden splutter and plunge and stumble ahead, a sharp pull on the traces, a marvelously quick jerk back on the reins that threw the wheel team on their haunches, and thereby saved the "outfit," for when men and matches were hurried to the front the lead mules were discovered kicking and splashing in a mud hole. They were not only off the road by a dozen yards, but over a bank two feet high.

And this last pound broke the back of Burleigh's obstinacy. It was nearly midnight anyway. The best thing to be done was to unhitch, unsaddle and bivouac until the gray light of dawn came peering over the eastward prairie, which in that high latitude and "long-day" month would soon be after three. Then they could push on to Reno.

Not until nearly eight o'clock in the morning, therefore, did they heave in sight of the low belt of dingy green that told of the presence of a stream still long miles away; and here, knowing himself to be out of danger, the major bade the weary escort march in at a walk while he hurried on. In 15 minutes the black-hooded wagon was twisting and turning over the powdery road a good mile ahead, its dust rising high over the sage-covered desert, while the other two, with the dust-begrimed troopers, jogged sturdily on. Loring, the young engineer, had waved a cordial good-by to his old cadet acquaintance. "See you later, old man," he cried. Stone, the aid-de-camp, nodded and said: "Take care of yourself," and Burleigh said nothing at all. He was wondering what he could do to muzzle Loring in case that gifted young graduate were moved to tell what the quartermaster actually did when he heard the rush and firing out at the front on the road from Warrior Gap.

But when at last the black wagon bowled in at the stockaded quadrangle and discharged its occupants at the hut of the major commanding, there were tidings of such import to greet them that Burleigh turned yellow-white again at thought of the perils they had escaped.

"My God, man!" cried the post commander, as he came hurrying out to meet the party, "we've been in a blue funk about you fellows for two whole days. Did you see any Indians?"

"See any Indians!" said Burleigh, rallying to the occasion, as became a man who knew how to grasp an opportunity. "We stood off the whole Sioux nation over toward Crazy Woman's fork. There were enough to cover the country, red and black, for a dozen miles. We sighted them yesterday about four o'clock, and there were enough around us to eat us alive, but we just threw out skirmish lines and marched steadily ahead, so they thought best not to bother us. They're shy of our breech-loaders, damn 'em! That's all that kept them at respectful distance."

The major's face as he listened took on a puzzled, perturbed look. He did not wish to say anything that might reflect on the opinions of so influential a man as the depot quartermaster at Gate City, but it was plain that there was a train of thought rumbling through his mind that would collide with Burleigh's column of events unless he were spared the need of answering questions. "Let me tell you briefly what's happened," he said. "Red Cloud and his whole band are out on the warpath. They killed two couriers, half-breeds, I sent out to find Thornton's troop that was scouting the Dry Fork. The man we sent to find you and give you warning hasn't got back at all. We've had double sentries for three days and nights. The only souls to get in from the northwest since our fellows were run back last night are old Folsom and Baptiste. Folsom had a talk with Red Cloud and tried to induce him to turn back. He's beset with the idea that the old villain is plotting a general massacre along the Big Horn. He looks like a ghost. He says if we had 5,000 soldiers up there there'd hardly be enough. You know the Sioux have sworn by him for years, and he thought he could coax Red Cloud to keep away, but all the old villain would promise was to hold his young men back ten days or so until Folsom could get the general to order the Warrior Gap plan abandoned. If the troops are there Folsom says it's all up with them. Red Cloud can rally all the northern tribes, and it's only because of Folsom's influence, at least I fancy so—that—that they didn't attack you."

"Where is Folsom?" growled Burleigh, as he shook the powdery cloud from his linen duster and followed the major within his darkened door, while other officers hospitably led the aid and engineer into an adjoining hut.

"Gone right on to Frayne. The old fellow will wear himself out, I'm afraid. He says he must get in telegraphic communication with Omaha before he's four days older. My heaven, man, it was a narrow squeak you had! It's God's mercy Folsom saw Red Cloud before he saw you."

"Oh, pshaw!" said the quartermaster, turning over a little packet of letters awaiting him in the commanding officer's sanctum. "We could have given a good account of ourselves, I reckon. Brooks is down with fever, and young Dean got rattled, or something like it. He's new at the business and easily scared, you know; so I practically had to take command. They'll be along in an hour or so, and—a word in your ear: If Brooks has to remain on sick report you'd better put somebody in command of that troop that's had—er—er—experience."

The post commander looked genuinely troubled. "Why, Burleigh, we've all taken quite a shine to Dean. I know the officers in his regiment think a heap of him; the seniors do, at least."

But Burleigh, with big eyes, was glaring at a letter he had selected, opened and was hurriedly reading. His face was yellowing again, under the blister of sun and alkali.

"What's amiss?" queried his friend. "Nothing wrong, I hope. Why, Burleigh, man! Here, let me help you!" he cried, in alarm, for the quartermaster was sinking into a chair.

"You can help me!" he gasped. "Get me fresh mules and escort. My God! I must start for Frayne at once. Some whisky, please." And the letter dropped from his trembling hands and lay there unnoticed on the floor.

CHAPTER V.

Mid June had come, and there was the very devil to pay — so said the scouts and soldiers up along the Big Horn. But scouts and soldiers were far removed from the states and cities where news was manufactured, and those were days in which our Indian outbreaks were described in the press long after, instead of before, their occurrence. Such couriers as had got through Frayne brought dispatches from the far-isolated posts along that beautiful range, insisting that the Sioux were swarming in every valley. Such dispatches, when wired to Washington and "referred" to the department of the interior and re-referred to the head of the Indian bureau, were scoffed at as sensational.

"Our agents report the Indians peaceably assembled at their reservations. None are missing at the weekly distribution of supplies except those who are properly accounted for as out on their annual hunt." The "officers," said the papers, "seem to take the real Indian in every bush," and unpleasant things were hinted at the officers in consequence.

Indians there certainly were in other sections, and they were unquestionably "raising the devil" along the Smoky Hill and the Southern plains, and there the interior department insisted that troops in strong force should be sent. So, too, along the line of the Union Pacific. Officials were still nervous. Troops of cavalry camped at intervals of forty miles along the line between Kearney and Julesburg, and even beyond. At Washington and the great cities of the east, therefore, there was no anxiety as to the possible fate of those little garrisons, with their helpless charge of women and children, away up in the heart of the Sioux country. But at Laramie and Frayne and Emory, the nearest frontier posts; at Cheyenne, Omaha and Gate City the anxiety was great. When John Folsom said the Indians meant a war of extermination people west of the Missouri said: "Withdraw those garrisons while there is yet time, or else send five thousand troops to help them." But people east of the Missouri said: "Who the devil is John Folsom? What does he know about it? Here's what the Indian agent says, and that's enough," and people east of the Missouri being vastly in the majority, neither were the garrisons relieved nor the reenforcements sent. What was worse, John Folsom's urgent advice that they discontinue at once all work at Warrior Gap and send the troops and laborers back to Reno was pooh-poohed.

"The contracts have been let and signed. The material is all on its way. We can't back out now," said the officials. "Send runners to Red Cloud and get him to talk. Promise him a lot of presents. Yes, if he must have them, tell him he shall have breech-loaders and copper cartridges—to shoot buffalo with, of course. Promise him pretty much anything to be good and keep his hands off a little longer till we get that fort and the new agency buildings finished, and then let him do what he likes."

Such were the instructions given the commissioners and interpreters hurried through Gate City and Frayne, and on up to Reno just within the limit fixed by Folsom. Red Cloud and his chiefs came in accordingly, arrayed in pomp, paint and finery, shook hands grimly with the representatives of the Great Father, critically scanned the proffered gifts, disdainfully rejected the muzzle-loading rifles and old dragoon horse-pistols heaped before him. "Got heap better," was his comment, and nothing but brand new breech-loaders would serve his purpose. Promise them and he'd see what could be done to restrain his young men. But they were "pretty mad," he said, and couldn't be relied upon to keep the peace unless sure of getting better arms and ammunition to help them break it next time. It was only temporizing. It was only encouraging the veteran war chief in his visions of power and control. The commissioners came back beaming. "Everything satisfactorily arranged. Red Cloud and his people are only out for a big hunt."

"Got heap better," was his comment.

But officers whose wives and children prayed fearfully at night within the puny wooden stockades, and listened trembling to the howls and tom-toms of the dancing Indians around the council fires in the neighboring valleys, wished to heaven they had left those dear ones in safety at their eastern homes—wished to heaven they could send them thither now, but well knew that it was too late. Only as single spies, riding by night, hiding by day, were couriers able to get through from the Big Horn to the Platte. Of scouts and soldiers sent at different times since the middle of May, seven were missing, and never, except through vague boastings of the Indians, were heard of again.

"It is a treacherous truce, I tell you," said Folsom, with grave, anxious face, to the colonel commanding Fort Emory. "I have known Red Cloud 20 years. He's only waiting a few weeks to see if the government will be fool enough to send them breech-loaders. If it does, he'll be all the better able to fight a little later on. If it doesn't he will make it his casus belli."

It was nearly 300 miles by the winding mountain road from Gate City to Warrior Gap. Over hill and dale and mountain pass the road ran to Frayne, thence, fording the North Platte, the wagon trains, heavily guarded, had to drag over miles of dreary desert, over shadeless slopes and divides to the dry wash of the Powder, and by roads deep in alkali dust and sage brush to Cantonment Reno, where far to the west the grand range loomed up against the sky—another long day's march away to the nearest foothills, to the nearest drinkable water, and then, 40 miles further still, in the heart of the grand pine-covered heights, was the rock-bound gateway to a lovely park region within, called by the Sioux some wild combination of almost unpronounceable syllables, which, freely translated, gave us Warrior Gap, and there at last accounts, strengthened by detachments from Frayne and Reno, the little command of fort builders worked away, ax in hand, rifle at hand, subjected every hour to alarm from the vedettes and pickets posted thickly all about them, pickets who were sometimes found stone dead at their posts, transfixed with arrows, scalped and mutilated, and yet not once had Indians in any force been seen by officers or man about the spot since the day Red Cloud's whole array passed Brooks' troop on the Reno trail, peaceably hunting buffalo. "An' divil a sowl in the outfit," said old Sergt. Shaughnessy, "that hadn't his tongue in his cheek."

For three months that hard-worked troop had been afield, and the time had passed and gone when its young first lieutenant had hoped for a leave to go home to see the mother and Jess. His captain was still ailing and unfit for duty in saddle. He could not and would not ask for leave at such a time, and yet at the very moment when he was most earnestly and faithfully doing his whole duty at the front slander was busy with his name long miles at the rear.

Something was amiss with Burleigh, said his cronies at Gate City. He had come hurrying back from the hills, had spent a day in his office and not a cent at the club, had taken the night express unbeknown to anybody but his chief clerk, and gone hurrying eastward. It was a time when his services were needed at the depot, too. Supplies, stores, all manner of material were being freighted from Gate City over the range to the Platte and beyond, yet he had wired for authority to hasten to Chicago on urgent personal affairs, got it and disappeared. A young regimental quartermaster was ordered in from Emory to take charge of shipments and sign invoices during Burleigh's temporary absence, and the only other officer whom Burleigh had seen and talked with before his start was the venerable post commander. One after another the few cavalry troops (companies) on duty at Emory had been sent afield until now only one was left, and three days after Burleigh started there came a dispatch from department headquarters directing the sending of that one to Frayne at once. Capt. Brooks' troop, owing to the continued illness of its commander, would be temporarily withdrawn and sent back to Emory to replace it.

Marshall Dean did not know whether to be glad or sorry. Soldier from top to toe, he was keenly enjoying the command of his troop. He gloried in mountain scouting, and was in his element when astride a spirited horse. Then, too, the air was throbbing with rumors of Indian depredations along the northward trails, and everything pointed to serious outbreak any moment, and when it came he longed to be on hand to take his share and win his name, for with such a troop his chances were better for honors and distinctions than those of any youngster he knew. Therefore he longed to keep afield. On the other hand, the visit paid by Jessie's school friend, little "Pappoose" Folsom, was to be returned in kind. John Folsom had begged and their mother had consented that after a week at home Jess should accompany her beloved friend on a visit to her far western home. They would be escorted as far as Omaha, and there Folsom himself would meet them. His handsome house was ready, and, so said friends who had been invited to the housewarming, particularly well stocked as to larder and cellar. There was just one thing on which Gate City gossips were enabled to dilate that was not entirely satisfactory to Folsom's friends, and that was the new presiding goddess of the establishment.

[To Be Continued.]

The Cloth of Ceremony.

One of the Tibetans was dressed in white, one in black, with square-cut caps, Tartar physiognomy, very dark complexions, and long pigtails, and were well known to our people. They approached us making many polite bows, and, taking off their caps, presented the cloth of ceremony, as was becoming from inferiors to superiors. This is a form which is universal in Thibet, and extends into China, though I do not remember ever to have heard an explanation of the custom. The cloth we received was of cotton, badly woven, but of fine texture, about the size of a small handkerchief, but so dirty as to show that it had frequently performed similar offices of civility before. The more wealthy classes employ silk instead of cotton cloths, the legend, "Om mane padme hum." being commonly woven in damask at each end. The sale of these cloths of ceremony, I was given to understand, constituted a government monopoly in this part of Thibet —Geographical Journal.

Optician's Latin.

Hiram had returned home from college, where he had won high honors as a student of the ancient languages, but he "fell down" one day when his sister, a demure young girl in her teens, asked him to translate a sign she had seen in front of an optician's office, which read thus:

"Con Sultu Sabo Utyo Urey Es."

Hiram struggled manfully with it for several minutes, and gave it up.

"It isn't good Latin," he said. "There are some words in it that are Latin, but the others are either wrong in termination or are barbarisms from other languages, and, taken as a whole, it doesn't make sense."

"That is what I said," rejoined his sister, "but Keturah, out in the kitchen, translates it without any trouble. She says it means, 'Consult us about your eyes.'"

Whereupon Hiram collapsed.—Youth's Companion.

Awful Willie.

Featherstone—What keeps your sister so long, Willie?

Her Awful Little Brother—She's putting on the finest clothes she has.

Featherstone—What's that for?

Her Awful Little Brother—She said she was going to land you to-night if it could be done.—Tit-Bits.

Higher Education of Women.

"She managed to keep her cook more than a week after the cook decided to leave!"

"I'm not surprised. At college her blocking and interference were thought quite phenomenal." — Indianapolis Journal.

THE WAR TAXES.

A Bill to Reduce Them by $40,000,000 Annually.

Nearly All of the Stamp Taxes Will be Abolished, and a Reduction in the Rates Levied on Beer Is Proposed — To be Rushed Through Congress by Christmas.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, yesterday introduced the bill reducing the taxation under the war revenue act, after the republican members of the committee had agreed on the form of the measure and the articles to receive the reduction of tax. It is intended to have the full committee act on the bill to-day and to put it through the house before Christmas.

The bill provides an aggregate reduction estimated at $40,000,348.

The estimated reductions, in detail, as given out by Mr. Payne, are as follows:

Beer $9,832,712, cigars $3,187,764, special taxes (Section 3) commercial brokers $138,281, custom house brokers $8,167, circuses $11,744, theaters $47,178, exhibitions not otherwise provided $84,218. Total special tax $287,589.

Schedule A—Bank checks $7,000,000, certificates of deposit $200,000, drafts, inland, $500,000; promissory notes $3,500,000, postal orders $602,000, foreign bills of exchange $100,000, export bills of lading $100,000, express receipts $1,200,000, telephone messages $315,000, bonds of indemnity $250,000, certificates other than of profits $200,000, charter party $100,000, brokers' contracts $100,000, conveyances $3,000,000, telegraph dispatches $800,000, insurance $3,000,000, leases $200,000, mortgages $500,000, passage tickets $200,000, powers of attorney, etc., $100,000, protests $25,000, warehouse receipts $250,000. Total in schedule A $22,242,000.

Schedule B, $4,548,283; less wines $600,000—$3,948,283. Legacies, charitable, etc., $500,000; grand total $40,000,348.

The bill provides a discount of 20 per cent. in the tax of $2 per barrel on beer, in lieu of the present 7½ per cent. reduction, making the new rate $1.60 per barrel.

The sections of the war revenue act taxing commercial brokers, custom house brokers, circuses, theaters and other exhibitions are stricken out.

The rate on cigars is made $3 instead of $3.60 per 1,000 weighing more than three pounds per thousand.

Schedule A retains the stamp tax on corporate stocks, bonds, etc., sales, etc., at exchanges or boards of trade, freight receipts, certificates of profits, entry of goods at custom houses, and entry for withdrawal of goods from customs bonded warehouses. With these exceptions, the stamp taxes under schedule A are struck out.

Schedule B, which requires stamps on proprietary medicines and preparations, perfumery and cosmetics, chewing gum, etc., is amended so that sparkling or other wines are the only products requiring stamps.

The bill provides for redeeming revenue stamps heretofore issued and not used.

The concluding section provides that the act shall take effect 30 days after its passage.

RULED OFF THE TURF.

Eleven Residents of an Indiana Town are Punished for a Bold Fraud.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—The board of review of the American Trotting association, in annual meeting here Wednesday, investigated one of the most extraordinary turf frauds ever perpetrated, and at the close of the inquiry issued an edict of expulsion against 11 residents of Rushville, Ind.

The offense for which these people were put outside the pale of reputable turfdom—the sentence being effective on tracks of the National association as well as of the American— is the "faking" of an entire day of alleged trotting and pacing over the Rushville track on September 16, 1899, procuring the admission of summaries of the same in the official records of the American association as well as the year book of the American Trotting Register association and then selling and otherwise making use for gain of the horses alleged to have made fast records on the day in question.

CRAZY IMMIGRANTS.

More Stringent Legislation Is Needed to Keep Them Out of This Country.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Goodwin Brown, prominently connected with the hospitals for the insane of New York, yesterday contended before the industrial commission that vigorous legislation was necessary to protect the country from the influx of insane immigrants. He declared that while 25 per cent. of the population of the state of New York was foreign born, quite 50 per cent. of the patients in the hospitals for the insane in that state were foreign born. He was not prepared to say that there was a concerted effort on the part of foreign countries to unload their insane upon the United States, but it was an incontrovertible fact that many of the foreign insane get into this country. He said the foreign born insane was costing the state of New York over $1,000,000 a year.

Gage's Estimates.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The secretary of the treasury has sent to congress the annual estimates of the expenses for the government for the coming year. They aggregate $626,741,762, a slight decrease from the estimates last year. The appropriations for the present year are $586,655,362. The estimates cover every branch of government service. The war department estimate is $176,658,345 and the navy department $88,913,248. The total for rivers and harbors is $33,881,317. The total for pensions is $144,000,000.

The Census of 1900.

A booklet giving the population of all cities of the United States of 25,000 and over according to the census of 1900, has just been issued by the passenger department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and a copy of it may be obtained by sending your address, with two-cent stamp to pay postage, to the General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill.

A Real Patriot.—Friend—"Do you love your country?" Politician—"You bet I do. I've held a government job for 12 years."—Syracuse Herald.

Excursion Sleepers Via M., K. & T. Ry.

Weekly Excursion Sleepers leave St. Louis via Katy Flyer (M. K. & T. Ry.) every Tuesday at 8:16 p. m. for San Antonio, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Weekly Excursion Sleepers leave Kansas City via the M. K. & T. Ry. every Saturday at 9:05 p. m. for San Antonio, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

It is said that an artist at work on a Biblical history undertook to make a sketch of "Rebecca at the well," but he couldn't draw the water.—Chicago Daily News.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, delicious and healthful. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry. At your grocers. 10c.

"Yer no thrue an' pathriotic Amurican!" "No more are you!" "Thot Oi am! I got me papers jest befure iliction an' voted loike a mon."—Indianapolis News.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

It is hard to do, of course; still, you can be fooled.—Atchison Globe.

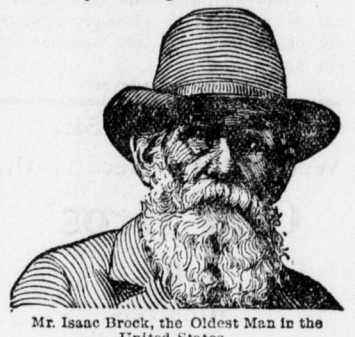
To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Knowledge comes with what we learn; wisdom, with what we unlearn.—Judge.

OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Peruna.



Mr. Isaac Brock, the Oldest Man in the United States.

Mr. Isaac Brock, of McLennan county, Tex., has attained the great age of 111 years, having been born in 1788. He is an ardent friend to Peruna and speaks of it in the following terms:

"During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds, catarrh and diarrhoea. I had always supposed these affections to be different diseases, but I have learned from Dr. Hartman's books that these affections are the same and are properly called catarrh.

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peruna, I have found it to be the best, if not the only reliable remedy for these affections.

"Peruna has been my stand-by for many years, and I attribute my good health and my extreme age to this remedy. It exactly meets all my requirements.

"I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine. I believe it to be especially valuable to old people." Issac Brock.

Catarrh is the greatest enemy of old age. A person entirely free from catarrh is sure to live to a hale and hearty old age. A free book on catarrh sent by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

THE SHORTHAND ADDER

As much superior to ordinary addition as **stenography** is to long writing. **Simple, rapid, accurate.** Can add and prove quicker than any adding machine. **No mental strain.** A child can become proficient in 30 days. **Complete instructions in 4 lessons.** Sent prepaid on receipt of $1. **Learner** can re-imburse many times over teaching others.

Address **MIDLAND PUB. CO.,**
189 La Salle Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.

PINE CREAM

SOLD ON ITS MERITS.

Excellent for Chapped Lips and Hands, Tan, Sunburn and Roughness of the Skin. Unexcelled for use after shaving. Decorated Tin Box, **10** cents. Handsome Porcelain Jars, **25** and **50** cents. Mailed on receipt of price. **COAL TAR PERFUME CO., 71 Commerce Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.**

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot **88 S. California Ave., Chicago.**

SO EASY A JOB.

ROBERTS—Bye-bye, Kitchener, old boy; I'm off to Lunnon. Now that we have him conquered, you can soon make friends with him.

VANDERBILT'S WEALTH.

Young Alfred Will Have a Little Less than $40,000,000.

New York, Dec. 8.—The World says that after a long delay the heirs of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt have agreed to the appraisement of the estate as made by G. D. Hasbrouck, representing the state controller. This appraisement is $52,500,000 for the real estate. The figures insisted on by the heirs were $49,826,856, but Mr. Hasbrouck stood firm and has at last gained his point.

In the meantime there was great speculation as to what the residuary estate would be. According to the terms of the will all that remained after the various bequests had been divided was to go to Alfred Vanderbilt. Young Vanderbilt, now the head of the house, had not been able to tell just how much he was worth.

The estimate fixed by Senator Depew just after the will was filed for probate was that the estate of his old associate would be valued at $70,000,000. This would have given to the residuary legatee $34,500,000. The estimate of Senator Depew was never very far off, although it was not generally accepted at the time.

Under the agreement decided on yesterday Alfred will get $2,500,000 more than Senator Depew gave him, and his entire fortune will amount to $44,000,000. But out of this residuary estate Alfred has agreed to give to Cornelius $6,000,000, in order to prevent a law suit threatened because the eldest brother was cut off with only $1,500,000.

Unearthed a Fraud.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 8.—William N. Clark, United States customs officer at Niagara Falls, and Frank Tryon, also a United States customs officer, have been in Hamilton the last few days investigating the alleged shipment of tobacco from Hamilton to United States ports. The scheme was to export Havana wrapper labelled filler. The Canadian government makes no discrimination between wrapper and filler, but the United States does. The imported wrapper tobacco, labelled filler, was reshipped to the United States and the low duty paid.

W. C. T. U. Convention Closes.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The National W. C. T. U. convention ended last night. Most of the closing day was devoted to superintendents' reports. A report by the executive committee that the National W. C. T. U should own and control an official organ was adopted, as was a resolution declaring the union should work for the adoption of a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy. Columbus, O., Fort Worth, Tex., and Portland, Me., each asked the honor of entertaining the convention next year.

Tayler's Anti-Polygamy Bill.

Washington, Dec 8.—Representative Tayler, of Ohio, who was identified with the movement to exclude Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, from a seat in congress, has introduced a measure intended to bring about federal prohibition of polygamy. It proposes a constitutional amendment for uniform laws on marriage and divorce. Mr. Taylor says, however, that his aim goes considerably beyond a mere uniformity of such laws, and is expressly designed to reach polygamy and put an end to it.

A Railway Magnate's Fatal Drop.

New York, Dec. 8.—Henry J. Hayden, vice president of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., jumped or fell from the fourth story window of his residence in this city last night and was killed. The deceased was a sufferer from nervousness and heart trouble. Mr. Hayden was a director in 12 corporations.

No Diplomatic Rupture.

London, Dec. 8.—"There has been no diplomatic rupture between Holland and Portugal," says the correspondent of the Standard at The Hague, "and the ministers will return to their respective courts to which they are assigned in the course of a few days."

Can't Locate the Junta.

Loudon, Dec. 8.—In response to Secretary Hay's representations, the foreign office has replied that the authorities at Hong Kong have been unable to discover a Filipino junta there.

UNCLE SAM'S IDEA.

The Powers Concede that It Is the Best.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Germany Yields "In the Interests of Peace."

MINOR POINTS UNSETTLED.

There Still Remain a Few Matters of Lesser Importance to be Agreed Upon Before the Allies' Peace Terms are Submitted to the Chinese.

Berlin, Dec. 8.—With reference to the news from London that an agreement had been reached at Pekin, a high official of the German foreign office, who is empowered to speak in the name of Count Von Buelow, imperial chancellor, said last evening:

"The report is correct, but there are still some minor points unsettled. It was clear from the first that the note formulated by the foreign envoys in Pekin would not be accepted, inasmuch as the United States disavowed Mr. Conger instantly and Russia raised some formal objections. Now that the envoys are agreed and the note is acceptable to the United States there should be no exultation as if the other powers had bowed to the will of one nation. All were free to take whatever course they chose, and they chose in the interest of peace and harmony.

"They altered the note to meet the views of the United States. It is hoped that the fact that Germany has gone so far in complying with the wishes of the United States will meet with recognition in America."

Referring to the question of punishments, the official in question pointed out that Germany still insists upon the "severest admissable punishments," as the note puts it. "We shall now see," he said, "Whether the Chinese authorities will meet this requirement. Germany is not without fear that the Chinese government will still offer resistance."

Ricks Decides Against a Striker.

Toledo, Dec. 8.—A motion in an important case was yesterday overruled by Judge Ricks, of the United States court. August A. Hickerson, one of the A. R. U. strikers, seeks damages from the Baltimore & Ohio railway for alleged blacklisting. The motion asked that the railway be required to produce the records of the General Managers' association, names of members, portions of the by-laws; the report of the committee that investigated the A. R. U. strike; the number of men furnished railways by the employment bureau of the association, and the "blacklist" of the Illinois Central railway.

Bandits Surrounded.

Malvern, Ark., Dec. 8.—One of the bandits who robbed the Iron Mountain railroad express car near Gifford, November 21, has been wounded and capured. He is now in jail at Warren, Ark. The other two robbers are surrounded in a swamp in Louisiana, near the Arkansas line, and will likely be captured.

A Huge Coal Shed Ablaze.

Houghton, Mich., Dec. 8.—Fire broke out Friday in the Calumet and Hecla coal shed No. 1 at South Lake Linden from spontaneous combustion. A large force of men is fighting the flames, which are nearly in the center of the mammoth building. The shed contains 100,000 tons of coal.

Ordered to Sail South.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 8.—Admiral Kautz received orders Friday to sail without delay to South America and in accordance with these instructions preparations are being hurriedly made for both the Iowa and Philadelphia to leave this port. The cause for this hurry order is not made public.

KNEW NO BOUNDS.

Rathbone's Expenditure of Public Money.

WAS A LOVER OF LUXURY

Nothing was Too Expensive for Him when in Office.

FROM HAVANA TO INDIANA.

A Little Jaunt was Taken that Cost $500—His Gloves, Collars, Cuffs and Household Furniture Were Paid for by the Public.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Senator Platt, of Connecticut, chairman of the senate committee on relations with Cuba, yesterday made public the statement prepared by the auditing division of the war department showing the expenditures made by E. G. Rathbone, late director of the department of posts for Cuba. The statement is included in a volume of 291 pages, and covers the period from January 1, 1899, to April 30, 1900. There are no remarks and the book is a solid mass of figures, showing not only the disbursements made by Rathbone, but giving the items disallowed upon re-examination, as well as those allowed. The total disallowances for the 16 months were $72,-631.

The first disallowance was on account of an expenditure of $850 for a duchess carriage, made on February 28, 1899. After that time there were frequent disbursements for the director general's carriage service. March 20 he paid $202 for a set of harness and carriage "auxiliaries;" April 7, $12 for a Jipigapa hat and for another hat for his coachman with rosette, and on the same date $306 for harness, etc. Rent for the coachman, stable, etc., seems to have been regularly paid out of the public funds at the rate of $110 per month, and in one or two instances the hostler's salary was thus supplied. All the coach furnishings were provided in this way.

In May, 1899, a uniform costing $40, a pair of boots costing $15 and another hat costing $9 were bought for the coachman. June 9 a rain coat costing $26 was supplied to that individual. The coach later was supplied with rubber tires at an expense to the public of $110. In addition, there were many miscellaneous charges for stable rent and for carriage and car hire.

All of the payments made to C. F. W. Neely, chief of the financial bureau of the department, appear to have been carefully scrutinized and many of them were disallowed. Most of the payments made to him apparently were made on account of office furnishings, freight, drayage, moving, advances in salaries, etc. There are two or three items in his accounts of from $10 to $20 for the payment of laundry bills for the director general's coachman. On October 14, 1899, $5,123 was paid to Neely on account of "loss on Spanish gold taken to the United States," and this was disallowed, as were several other minor charges in connection with the transaction.

Neely made a trip to the United States, going as far west as his old home in Indiana, under the direction, it is stated in the report of the director general, and many of his charges in that connection were disallowed upon re-examination, but not, of course, until they had been paid. He also made advances to Rathbone and to W. E. Wilmot on account of trips to the United States which were not sanctioned by the auditor. Some of the items in this connection amount to $500.

In April, '99, Mr. Rathbone made a visit to this country under the claim that it was made in obedience to the orders of the postmaster general, but the auditor finds that the trip was not authorized, and refuses to sanction the entire expenditure, which was $500. Similar action is taken with reference to the purchase of an enameled bath tub for the department of posts, secured at a cost of $42. Attorneys and notaries were paid $110 for services in connection with the leasing of Mr. Rathbone's residence.

There were also charges for plumbing and paper hanging at the residence and for a chandelier in the billiard room of that establishment. In one case the rent of the house was paid from the public funds. The house also appears to have been furnished at the cost of the public. In December, 1899, and January, 1900, several bills were paid to New York and Washington firms by Rathbone, one aggregating $925, another $368, one of $133, one $121 and another $1,-356.

The last bill includes 240 entries and covers many articles of domestic use, such as cloths, gloves, scarfs, toilet articles, cuspidores, wine glasses, tableware, kitchen utensils, bedsteads, bedroom sets, bed clothing, etc. There were also many disallowances on account of office furniture purchases, and in same cases portions of the payments are found to have been legitimate and others not so. In one case shirts, collars and cuffs were charged to the government.

Harvard Wins in Debate.

Cambridge, Mass., December 8.—A victory in debate came to Harvard for the third consecutive time against Yole in the inter-collegiate series at Sanders theater last night. The best speaker for Harvard was Roscoe Conkling Bruce, a colored man. The question debated was: "Resolved, that the permanent retention of the Philippine islands by the United States is desirable." Harvard had the affirmative.

HORSES NEED HAIR RENEWER

Uncle Reuben Thought There Wasn't Much to Brag About in the Show.

"City folks is easily pleased," remarked Uncle Reuben, who has a farm down in Egypt, relates the Chicago Chronicle. "I went in to see that there horse show, and there wasn't a single critter there that had more than a stump of a tail. What they need is a hair renewer for those prize animals. A stiff young man that kept looking at nothing and holding his arms out as if he das'n't let his coat sleeves touch his coat says to me when I asked him about those poor tailless, stuck-up looking animals that they were that way on purpose because it's the fashion. Queer what will come in for style. I looked round and most of the big men they said was millionaires didn't have any hair on their heads. The bald spots was about as numerous as the bob-tailed hosses. The young dudes that I see promenading about with big flowers in their buttonholes didn't one of them have a sign of mustache or even a prospect of any whiskers. It was queer—horses without hardly any tails, men without any hair on their heads, and boys without any mustaches. It do beat all."

A Physician's Prescription.

About four years ago Miss J. M. Desmond of 1360 B Street, S. W., Washington, D. C., wrote: "I am so well pleased with the effect on my skin of Palmer's Lotion, which was prescribed for me by one of our leading physicians, that I recommend it to all my friends." Many others who have used Palmer's Lotion find it so beneficial that they claim there is nothing else so good for skin diseases. Palmer's Lotion Soap possesses all the medicinal properties of this Lotion and should be used in connection with it in preference to any other soap. If your druggists does not keep it send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for sample of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

Art and Nature.

"Was the country lovely, Marie?"

"Oh, just lovely; it looked for all the world like a landscape painted by somebody."—Indianapolis Journal.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases of of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Preposterous.

He—Did you tell that other fellow you were engaged to that you loved me more?

She—Yes, and the horrid thing! he wanted me to return the ring.—Detroit Free Press.

Time to Go South.

For the present winter season the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has improved its already nearly perfect through service of Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars and elegant day coaches from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago, to Mobile, New Orleans and the Gulf Coast, Thomasville, Ga., Pensacola, Jacksonville, Tampa, Palm Beach and other points in Florida. Perfect connections made with steamer lines for Cuba, Porto Rico, Nassau, West Indian and Central American Ports. Tourist and Home Seekers' excursion tickets on sale at low rates. Write C. L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Wiggles—"Can you speak French?" Waggles—"A little. That is. I can shrug my shoulders."—Somerville Journal.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

"I always judge a man by the cigars he smokes." "I judge him by the cigars he gives others to smoke." — Philadelphia North America.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Poet (to colleague)—"So you are going to have your beard shaved off?" Colleague—"Yes; it couldn't be reproduced in marble."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Throw physic to the dogs—if you don't want the dogs—but if you want good digestion chew Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

Citicus—"Has Daub made a success as an artist?" Cynicus—"Yes, indeed. He belongs to five clubs."—Town Topics.

Thirty minutes is all the time required to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

Mr. Spencerplace—"Women are unconsciously humorous at times." Mr. Willoughby Avnoo—"That is about right. Now, my wife selected a certain cottage in the country for us to spend the hot months in last summer for the sole reason that it had four open fireplaces."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Mrs. O'Hoolahan (to husband returning from day's work)—"Why didn't yez bring home the pound av thot noo 'instantaneous oatmeal' Oi told yez t' get at the grocery?" O'Hoolahan—"Faith, because the groceryman wouldn't let me have it unless Oi paid for it 'instantaneously.'"—Brooklyn Eagle.

Trouble Ahead.—Mrs. Gilhooley—"George, I scarcely have the courage to tell you, but our gas bill for the month is $20." Mr. Gilhooley—"Good Heavens! There must be some mistake!" "O no, there isn't; he read the meter." "Read the meter! Wait till I meet the reader!"—Ohio State Journal.

You no doubt hear things every day that are not true, and repeat them. Try not to do it. It is surprising how many things are told that are untrue and cruel; it is surprising how many people like this sort of talk. Be above circulating an untrue and damaging story about anyone to oblige some mischievous gossip.—Atchison Globe.

The Deacon—"Mrs. Wadburn is greatly offended at your sermon against the extravagance of social entertainments." The Pastor—"Why, I did not point it so directly at her, did I?" The Deacon—"That's just the trouble. Mrs. Wadburn is very jealous of her social position."—Detroit Journal.

Winston Churchill, whose mother, now Mrs. Cornwallis West, was an American girl, is supposed to have made more out of the Transvaal war than anybody else. Although only 26 years old, he has drawn the largest salary on record for a war correspondent, has earned a seat in parliament, has made a reputation that will sell his books, whether they are good or bad, and he has accepted an offer of $50,000 to lecture in this country.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

It's the Other Fellow's Worry.

Bingham—Yes, this is a fine establishment, and one might suppose you are very happy in it. But don't you sometimes worry about the heavy rent?

Stilson—Oh, dear, no. I suspect, however, the landlord has qualms in regard to that matter.—Boston Transcript.

Jell-O, The New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts. Try it to-day.

GRAIN-O
THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears The Signature Of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* In Use For Over Thirty Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WOES OF WORKERS.

The American man or woman is industrious. Our leisure class is small, our working world very large. Many of our leading citizens of great wealth are hard workers. Our laboring classes are found in herds and hordes in the "hives of industry." What is all this work for? In most cases it is for daily bread, in many for maintenance of others. Great numbers also work to acquire wealth. Some for great commercial prominence. Some to preserve intact a splendid inheritance. Necessity, generosity and ambition are the inspiration of all classes of industry, and the object of every one falls to the ground when ill-health attacks him.

Maintaining health is the most vital thing in the world for workers of every class, and the usefulness of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, as a strengthener of the constitutional and vital powers, is beyond all question. This great remedy enters into partnership with Nature and helps human beings do their work without giving up to premature decay. The strain of work is on the minds of some, on the bodies of others, but the nourishing of either, or both, is in the nerves and blood. Nervura acts directly on the fountains of health and its strengthening power is wonderful.

Dr. Greene's NERVURA
for the Blood and Nerves.

What does the worker do when some chronic trouble manifests itself? He takes some stimulant or something which is designed for temporary effect, and simply weakens his already overworked system. How different from this is the work of Nervura! How beautiful its support to the natural powers! Without shock of any kind its purely vegetable elements seek out the weak spots and build them up. Immediately the circulation of the blood improves and the sluggish elements are expelled. The nerves are quieted, the quality of the blood is enriched and the new and strengthening tide communicates itself to every muscle of the body.

Mr. JOHN D. SMITH, Electrician for the Thomson-Houston Electric Co., of Lynn, Mass., says:

"When a man has been sick and is cured, it is his duty to tell others about it, that they, too, may get well. Three years ago I had been working almost night and day, could not eat regularly, and got only a few hours' sleep at night. No man can stand that long, and I soon began to be prostrated. I could not sleep when I tried, and my food would not stay on my stomach. I was in a terrible condition, and was much alarmed.

"I went to doctors, but they did me no good. Learning of the wonderful good done by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I determined to try it. It cured me completely of all my complaints. I eat heartily and sleep well, thanks to this splendid medicine. I believe it to be the best remedy in existence."

Dr. Greene, Nervura's discoverer, will give all health seekers his counsel free of charge. His office is at 35 West 14th Street, New York City, and his advice may be secured by personal call or by letter through the mail; no charge is made in either case. The worn-out in body, mind, or sexual powers will get prompt help from Dr. Greene. His advice is absolutely confidential and is free to all.

WALTHAM WATCHES

It is not alone the value of the jewels that makes a first-class watch---it is the brains that have planned its construction. It is mechanical skill and knowledge that have made Waltham Watches the best in the world.

"The Perfected American Watch", an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Get only Dr. Bull's! Price, 25 cents.

Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Fifty pills, 10 cts. Trial box, 5 cts.

BRIEF MENTION.

Some persons are never satisfied with anything in the world except themselves.

It doesn't do always to judge a man by sentiment; the pickpocket has very touching ways.

When a man's conscience ceases to trouble him, he has ceased to trouble himself about his conscience.

If the women took up with any style that was half as ugly as a stovepipe hat, the men would refuse to marry them.

The Illustrated DuBois Courier is a beauty, the best we have yet received. The work is fine and must result to the advantage of the lumber city.

The pitcher that goes to the well too often is liable to get broken, and likewise the head that gets boozy and falls into a scrap too often.

A little girl when asked by a friend, with whom she was spending the day, "what kind of food does your father like?" replied, "Oh most any kind mama hasn't got."

Engineer Fred Probst, who was severely injured in a freight wreck near Emporium, last Wednesday, is now on a fair way to recovery. He is still at the home of his daughter at North Bend.—Renovo Record.

Editors sometimes get into trouble when no trouble is dreamed of, as did the Missouri editor who thought he was writing a very nice obituary notice. In speaking of a respected old lady in his town he made his paper say: "She was a devoted Christian until about four years ago when she joined the Presbyterian church."—Era.

The printer's dollars—where are they? A dollar here and a dollar there, scattered over numerous small towns, miles and miles apart. How shall they be gathered in? Come home, you are wanted. Come in single file that we may send you forth again to battle for us and vindicate our credit. Reader, are you sure you have not one of the printer's dollars sticking to the bottom of your trouser's pocket? Feel down and see if we are not right.—Ex.

An exchange says: "In a western town the Odd Fellows' hall is located on a floor above the opera house. On a recent lodge night when the initiatory degree was being conferred a gas explosion took place in the opera house beneath. The floor of the lodge room was raised six feet and the ceiling came down to meet it. The members, of course, fled panic stricken. Eventually one of the braver ones returned and found the candidate standing in the debris "waiting for the rest of it." It took several minutes to convince the candidate that the explosion was not part of the regular performance."

According to a publication in a recent issue of the Harrisburg Telegraph, either Lewis Emery, Jr., or some of his friends, are not satisfied with the fact that the people of this district repudiated the Bradford man's aspirations to go to Congress. Here is what the Telegraph has to say: "While Lewis Emery lies writhing from the blow given him by Congressman Sibley, his fool friends come forward and attempt to start a boom for him for United States Senator. Mr. Emery ought to be given a chance to recover from the Sibley solar plexus swat before he is again brought to the front as a mark."

Representative Sibley has introduced into the House a bill to amend the Constitution so as to make the term of the President and Vice President six years instead of four years, with no re-election for the former. In lieu of a re-election, the President, when his term expires, becomes a life senator without a vote, at a salary to be fixed by law. The theory is that if a President, when he takes charge of the office knows that he cannot be re-elected he will devote his best efforts toward making a good record, and will not be handicapped by his efforts to secure a renomination. In making ex-Presidents life Senators at a nominal salary they will be kept from again plunging into the busy walks of life, and the people will have in the Senate the experience that they gained while acting as chief executive of this nation of 76,000,000 freemen.—Pittsburg Com. Gazette.

Look Out For Him.

A vender of groceries is now making his way about the city soliciting orders for goods of all kinds in the grocery line. This is not the first appearance of this fellow and his like and they should be given to understand that Warren is not a town where the people are to be so easily and quietly done. He proposes to sell better goods at lower price than the Warren merchants and has taken a number of orders. Persons who are so gullible and easy as to buy from these fellows should silently fold their tents and sneak away in the darkness as they will never make good citizens. Patronize the home dealer, no matter what line it is, and the town will prosper. These traveling fakirs as a rule sell inferior goods, pay no taxes and are but leeches on the community. Home trade when applied to the stores of Warren is an excellent thing.—Warren Democrat.

See our line, get our prices and be sure that you are buying at the best advantage before letting your money go. N. SEGER.

Emporium School Directors.

Stated meeting of Emporium School board met at city hall, Dec. 3, 1900.

Present: Messrs. L. K. Huntington, J. D. Marshall, F. P. Rentz, T. F. Moore and W. S. Walker. Absent: B. Egan. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The following bills were ordered paid:

American Book Co., for books,	$29 15
Milton, Bradley & Co., No. blocks, etc	1 68
Emporium Machine Co., repairs,	3 80
R. C. Dodson, sulphur,	40
Freight and Express,	1 00

Communication received from Miss Marion Larrabee, requesting a recommendation to State Supt. for permanent certificate. Request was unanimously granted.

Motion made and seconded that the resignation of Miss Lillian Heilman be laid on the table until our next meeting. Motion carried.

Prof. Bastian was present and made a report for second month's school.

Motion made and seconded that Prof. Bastian be permitted to use the high school room and two class rooms for a teachers' summer school, for two months after the close of school term, without expense to school board. Motion carried.

Motion made and seconded that the public schools close on Dec. 21, for two weeks holiday vacation. Motion carried.

Adjourned to the call of the chair.

W. S. WALKER, Secy.

Sympathy Not What Was Wanted.

A native of the mountain district of Kentucky had occasion to go on a journey recently and before starting took out an accident policy. He chanced to be one of the victims of a railway collision, and the next morning his widow, armed with a newspaper report, in which his name was mentioned among the killed, called on the agent of the insurance company and demanded the money.

"But, madam," said the agent, "we will have to have more definite proof before we can pay your claim."

"More proof!" exclaimed the bereaved woman. "Why, he's dead'rn a doornail, I reckon."

"Possibly, my dear madam," answered the polite agent, "and I'm very sorry."

"Sorry! You are sorry, are you?"

"I certainly am, madam. I sincerely sympathize with you in your sad affliction."

"But hain't you goin to give me the money what's comin to me?"

"Not today. Your claim will have to be investigated first."

"That's just like a good fer nothin man," angrily retorted the bereaved woman. "You all are mighty perlite 'bout things so long as they hain't costin you nothin, but the minnet a poor, lone female does git a chance to git holt of a leetle spendin money you got the gall to say you're sorry."

And the indignant female slammed the door.—Chicago News.

Telegraphers' Grip.

"I have lost my grip."

This phrase is applied by men to all kinds of failures. One of the technical usages of losing one's grip is in the case of telegraph operators.

Many of the most skilled operators suffer at times from a loss of the "grip" and are compelled to give way temporarily to a substitute. This "grip" is the hold on the key, and the moment the operator begins to lose the control of this "grip" he realizes a rest, although for only a brief time, is due him.

Another but unpleasant term applied to this loss of "grip" is "telegraphers' paralysis." It shows itself in many curious ways, all showing that the muscles brought into play in working the key are badly worn.

One of the most skillful operators in Louisville, who is subject to these attacks, cannot send "P." The Morse manual calls for five dots for this letter. The operator in question has by some hook or crook lost the power to stop at the fifth dot, and it is a common thing for him to warn the taker to look out for his "P's."

Recently he asked a fellow operator to watch him send "P's" and to stop him at the end of the fifth dot. It resulted that, although he would be warned at the fourth dot, the fingers, no longer mastered by the brain, would continue dotting beyond the fifth.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Quick Witted.

"It was simply an exhibition of nerve and quick wit," said the old banker who was dining at his club with a number of friends. "No one but the paying teller knew what was happening at the time, and what might have been a tragedy was turned into a comedy by his quick wit.

"During the noon hour one day an old man approached the paying teller and presented a check for $1,000,000. With it was a badly written letter to the effect that if the immediate payment of the check was not forthcoming the teller would have his head blown off. He was nothing but a crank, but he had come armed for business, and if the wit of the paying teller had failed him for an instant there might have been a tragedy. But the paying teller coolly took up the check, glanced at it and then handed it back with the remark that the crank had neglected to put a stamp upon it. In an instant the crank was full of apologies at his oversight and departed to get a stamp. It took but a moment to notify the police, and the crank was put where there is no danger of his demanding the payment of any more $1,000,000 checks at the point of a gun."—Detroit Free Press.

The Russians.

An Englishman in Russia says that "we may dislike Russia as we will and perhaps must, but there is no denying that the men and women of Russia are good lookers." The men are "tall and well built." The "women, especially those of the upper classes, have a grace and fascination that is all their own." The writer adds: "I am tired of hearing English people say that this is all show and that if I knew them better I should be greatly disappointed. Behind good looks and refined manners I have found the depth and sincerity of the Scotch combined with the wit and humor of the Irish."

What Attracts Them.

"It is perfectly natural," said one whose own business takes him about more or less, "that a man should be interested wherever he may be in things pertaining to his own business. I know I am in mine. When I strike a strange place, I like to go through the quarter where they carry on the business that I am engaged in and see how they run things in it there. But I have lately met with two illustrations of this sort of thing that seemed to me to be rather curious as well as interesting.

"Talking with a New York paint manufacturer about paint of a certain kind, the paint man said incidentally that he had seen paint of that color on walls in Pompeii. Oddly enough, the other curious illustration arose out of the same ancient city. A New Yorker engaged in the manufacture of lead pipe said, incidentally to something that he was telling me about lead pipe, that he had found in Pompeii lead pipe in fair condition, this pipe, while covered with an incrustation that had gathered upon it in the long time it had been buried, yet cutting with as bright and perfect a cleavage as though it had been made yesterday instead of many centuries ago.

"These two things interested somewhat the paint man and the lead man respectively, and they certainly interested me."—New York Sun.

He Believed the Sign.

It was a newly opened furnishing store, and one window was resplendent with neckties and cravats of glorious brilliancy. Confidently they announced in gilt letters, "Any article removed from the windows." So when Smithson walked in and requested to see that "bright pink and green shot with peacock blue in the front row" the polite salesman disarranged the front and after some considerable trouble brought out the desired object.

"Rather loud, isn't it?" remarked Smithson.

The affable salesman was in complete accord. "Certainly it is striking."

"I thought so. You needn't put it back."

"Very well, sir," and the man began to wrap up the thing of beauty in its bed of tissue paper. "Anything else today, sir?"

"Oh, I don't want it," said Smithson, "only you know you advertise, 'Any article taken from the window,' and as this hideous thing offends my æsthetic taste I thought I'd ask you to remove it, that's all. Good day."

Then that salesman philosophized audibly and with much fervor.

An Apt Answer.

The dangers associated with the fishing industry on the Newfoundland banks are many and grave. Foremost among them is that the dories may be upset while fishing, which involves the almost inevitable loss of their occupants. Callous captains, secure themselves from the necessity of going, frequently order their men out when the weather does not warrant it, and disastrous are the result. One of these brutal skippers was aptly answered last year by a bank man of whose courage or capacity there was no question.

"Out with you!" shouted the captain. "Hurry up there! It's a fishing day."

"Oh, no, skipper," replied the dory man. "It's too stormy today for a boat to fish."

"Nonsense, man," rejoined the skipper. "If my old grandmother from Provincetown was here today, she'd get her dory out."

"Then, skipper," said the man, "if her grandson will come out with me now I'll haul my trawl."

It is needless to say no dories were launched from that schooner on that date.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Grateful Poet.

"Twenty years ago I wrote a poem of considerable length," said a caller in a newspaper office.

"Yes," said the editor.

"I brought it to this office, and you refused to publish it."

"Very likely."

"I remember that I mentally put you down then as an idiot who didn't know enough to ache when hurt."

"Naturally."

"Well, sir, I looked that poem over again the other day and made up my mind to come and see you about it."

"Yes."

"I have come to say that if I looked as green 20 years ago as that poem proves me to have been I want to thank you because you didn't cut me up and throw me as food to the crows. Good day."

The editor drew a long chalk mark under the table. It was the first case in all his experience in which even 20 years had begotten the knowledge that it is sometimes necessary to be cruel to be kind.—London Tit-Bits.

Insincerity.

"Our civilization demands a greater or less degree of mendacity," remarked the abstruse person. "We are constantly encountering some empty phrase, some conventional remark, which is absolutely devoid of sincerity."

"That's right," answered the book agent. "That's perfectly true. I am reminded of it every time I walk up to the front step where there is a doormat with the word 'welcome' on it."—Washington Star.

An Expert.

"Blowhard is always boasting of his driving abilities."

"It comes natural to him. He has been handling the ribbons behind the counter at Gunamaker's for six years or more."—Rider and Driver.

Ebony was esteemed as an article of luxury by the ancients. In India it was employed by kings for scepters and images and as it was supposed to annul the power of poisons was often made into drinking cups.

Old Soldier, Be on Your Guard.

Old soldiers are warned to beware of a swindler who is offering a book and a certificate which he claims will make it easy for their wives to get a pension after they are dead. He asked one dollar down and two more on the delivery of the books.

Rural Mail Delivery.

The conclusion of the First Assistant Postmaster General that the rural mail delivery system must be a permanent and expanding feature of the postal administration will meet with general approval. The development of the system, says the Kansas City Star, has been so phenomenal as to prove its necessity. Begun as an experiment four years ago, with an appropriation of $50,000, it has grown until it uses thirty-five times that sum. The service only awaits Congressional action to be extended to all parts of the United States. The cost, the postal authorities believe, would not be excessive.

Under the old system the residents of isolated farm houses have been compelled to go for their mail to the nearest village postoffice, usually five or six miles away. During the busy season the trip takes so much time that it can be made only infrequently. While the roads are bad the farmers are practically cut off from the outside world for weeks at a time. They can reach the postoffice only at long intervals. This leads to lax correspondence and tends to the estrangement of old-time friends. The daily newspapers, which might do much to break the monotony of farm life and keep the people in touch with the world, is inaccessible except in regions where the newspaper itself hires its own carriers.

Rural free delivery introduces a new interest to country life. The possibility of having mail delivered at his gate every day is a strong inducement for the farmer to subscribe to the daily newspaper. In following the world's happenings from day to day he takes a fresh concern in what is going on. His family is no longer cut off from the world. It becomes part of the life of the State and the nation. Correspondence with friends is stimulated The farmer knows that his letters are carried to town every day, and if he has no stamps he need only to deposite the money in the box. The carrier is really a traveling postoffice, and brings the facilities for money orders and registered letterst to every house.

It may be added that in many communities where free delivery has been established land has advanced in value as a result; that an incentive for good has been introduced, and that farmers, in closer touch with market, have been able to get better prices for their produce. The chief and indisputable benefit from the system which will appeal to all the country is that it helps to ease the heavy burden of loneliness and isolation which weighs upon the country dweller.

At the Department Store.

"Where are your razor straps?" asked the customer.

"Razor strops?" said the floorwalker, stroking his side whiskers. "Fifth aisle to the right."

The customer went to the fifth aisle to the right.

"Razor strops?" he asked.

"Razor strops?" the girl behind the counter said. "I think they must be in the notion department."

"Where is the notion department?"

"Next section. Three aisles back."

The customer hunted up the notion department.

"You'll find them among the household goods in the basement," responded the girl in charge of the hairpin sub-department.

He went to the basement.

"Where are your razor str-straps?" he inquired of the first salesman he met.

"Last counter on the right."

He went to the last counter on the right.

"I'd like to see some of your razor strops."

"I think you'll find those in the notion department on the first floor."

"Been there. They sent me down here."

"Nearest we can come to it is dog collars. Suppose you try the razor department."

"Where is that?"

"First floor."

The customer hadn't thought of the razor department. He went back to the floor above, and appeared a few minutes later at a counter presided over by a girl with large bangs and a lisp.

"Got any razor straps?" he demanded.

He was becoming reckless now.

"Rathor sthraphts? No thir. You'll find thoshe in the leather goodth department on the thichts floor."

He took passage in the elevator for the sixth floor.

"Where's your blamed razor straps?" he inquired of floor walker.

"Eight aisle over. Leather goods department."

The weary pilgrim traveled the eight aisles.

"I want to see your razor straps," he said with some fierceness.

"We don't keep 'em," replied the man behind the counter.—Chicago Tribune.

See two girls in another column gathering grapes for Speer's wine. Read all about them. Speer's wines are unexcelled by any in the world. 42-8t

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 26ly

Bryan has so far recovered as to refer to the late scrimmage as a "temporary reverse".

Especially for Delicate Ladies and the Aged

For medical use, physicians say Speer's Port Wine surpasses the imported. Delicate ladies and aged people find it the best wine to be procured. 43-eow-8w

Free of Charge.

Any adult suffering from a cold settled on the breast, bronchitis, throat or lung troubles of any nature, who will call at L. Taggart's, Emporium, Pa., will be presented with a sample bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, free of charge. Only one bottle given to one person, and none to children without order from parents.

No throat or lung remedy ever had such a sale as Boschee's German Syrup in all parts of the civilized world. Twenty years ago millions of bottles were given away, and your druggists will tell you its success was marvelous. It is really the only throat and lung Remedy generally endorsed by physicians. One 75 cent bottle will cure or prove its value. Sold by dealers in all civilized countries.

Get Green's Prize Almanac. 2n34eow

Kentuckians will probably put in a claim for a Jim Crow heaven in the hereafter.

American Institute Farmer's Club

Report the Wines of Alfred Speer, of Passaic, New Jersey, the most reliable, and his Oporto Grape Wine as superior to any in the world. 42-eow-8w

$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the up-to-date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes containes 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail; stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Cor. Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. Sold by R. C. Dodson, Druggist Emporium, Pa. 34-49ly

Kruger is amassing a large fund of sympthay, but he cannot exchange it for guns.

The most effective little liver pills made are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They never gripe. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Many persons have had the experience of Mr. Peter Sherman, of North Stratford, N. H., who says, "For years I suffered torture from chronic indigestion, but Kodol Dyspepsia Cure made a well man of me." It digests what you eat and is a certain cure for dyspepsia and every form of stomach trouble. It gives relief at once even in the worst cases, and can't help but do you good. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Panama canal people are not talking much, but they keep on digging.

Krause's Headache Capsules

are unlike anything prepared in America. They were first prescribed by Dr. Krause, Germany's famous court physician, long before antipyrine was discovered, and are almost marvelous, so speedily do they cure the most distressing cases. Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart. Dec

It's shocking to learn that there is dishonesty even on the race track.

The Best Cold Cure.

Is one you can take without interruption to business. One that does not effect the head or hearing like the continued use of quinine. One that cures speedily and leaves you feeling fresh and clear-headed. Such a one is Krause's Cold Cure. Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart. Dec

It looks as though Congress did not expect to quit for the turkey raffles.

Jangling Nerves.

Are you irritable? Do you sleep badly? Is it hard to consentrate your thoughts? Is your appetite poor? Do you feel tired, restless and despondent? Try Lichty's Celery Compound. It will do you more good than anything you have ever tried. Sold by L. Taggart. Dec

Democrats in Congress do not share Bryan's fear of the soldier.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

An occasional head drops in China unnoticed.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

Colds Melt Away

if you use Krause's Cold Cure. Prepared in convenient capsule form they are easy to take and effect a speedy cure of the most obstinate cases. Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart. Dec

ALL SORTS.

He that gathered in summer is wise, but he that gathers the whole year is wiser.

Don't use any of the counterfeits of DeWitt's WitchHazel Salve. Most of them are worthless or liable to cause injury. The original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a certain cure for piles, eczema, cuts, scalds, burns, sores and skin diseases. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

A wise son maketh a glad father, but never get smarter than the old man; it doesn't pay.

Help is needed at once when a person's life is in danger. A neglected cough or cold may soon become serious and should be stopped at once. One Minute Cough Cure quickly cures coughs and colds and the worst cases of croup, bronchitis, grippe and other throat and lung troubles. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Bread eaten in secret is pleasant, but most of us would rather have quail on toast in a crowd.

When the stomach is tired out it must have a rest, but we can't live without food. Kodol dyspepsia Cure "digests what you eat" so that you can eat all the good food you want while it is restoring the digestive organs to health. It is the only preparation that digests all kinds of food. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

The days of the afflicted are evil, yet some of the best Christians suffer the worst afflictions.

Now is the time when croup and lung troubles prove rapidly fatal. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results is One Minute Cough Cure. It is very pleasant to take and can be relied upon to quickly cure coughs, colds and all lung diseases. It will prevent consumption. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

A man that makes misrepresentations is in danger of destruction, yet that bothers him little in making a horse trade.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are dainty little pills, but they never fail to cleanse the liver, remove obstructions and invigorate the system. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Only the lips of the wise are competent to disperse knowledge, yet lots of fools are advertised as instructors.

When you need a soothing and healing antiseptic application for any purpose, use the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, a well-known cure for piles and skin diseases. It heals sores without leaving a scar. Beware of counterfeits. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

The prayer of the upright is their delight, but it is something mighty tiresome to the congregation.

For family use in numberless ways BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is a useful and valuable remedy. Price 25 and 50 cents. L. Taggart. Dec

The revenue of the wicked is trouble, yet they often accumulate a good sized pile on the side.

TABLER'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT has been thoroughly tested for many years, and is a positive cure for this most distressing and embarrassing of troubles. Price 50 cents in bottles. Tubes 75 cents. L. Taggart. Dec.

A soft answer turneth away wrath, yet lovers always deal in them and fight continually.

Worms take retuge in the small intestine, where they can easily multiply. WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE will destroy these parasites. The verdict of the people tells plainly how well it has succeeded. Price 25 cents. L. Taggart. Dec

The man that is slow to wrath often puts up the hardest fight.

Praise the bridge that carries you over either a flood or a cough. BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP has brought so many over throat and lung troubles, such as coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., that its praises are sung everywhere. Price 25 and 50 cents. L. Taggart. Dec

It is time for the oldest inhabitant to break out with incidents connected with the close of the last century.

Disease and danger lurk in the vital organs. The blood becomes vitiated and the general health is undermined whenever the stomach and liver fail to perform their functions as nature intended. HERBINE will tone up the stomach, regulate the liver, where other preparations only relieve. Price 50 cents. L. Taggart. Dec

England generally approves the message, but even if she did'nt it would not be necessary to change it.

An attractive woman thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. When troubled with a costive habit, she takes a few doses of HERBINE to cleanse her system of all impurities. Price 50 cents. L. Taggart. Dec

No matter how deep the pools on the race track, there is a gallop to keep the other pools going.

Says He Was Tortured.

"I suffered such pain from corns I could hardly walk," writes H. Robinson, Hillsborough, Ill., "but Bucklin's Arnica Salve completely cured them." Acts like magic, on sprains, bruises, cuts, sores, scalds, burns, boils, ulcers. Perfect healer of skin diseases and piles. Cure guaranteed by L. Taggart, 25c. Dec

Food Changed to Poison.

Putrefying food in the intestines produces effects like those of arsenic, but Dr. King's New Life Pills expel the poisons from clogged bowels, gently, easily but surely, curing constipation, biliousness, sick headache, fevers, all liver, kidney and bowel troubles. Only 25c at L. Taggart. Dec